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Second Report of the Central
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of the population of Ceylon,
1841-1842

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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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SECOND REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL SCHOOL COMMISSION

FOR THE

INSTRUCTION OF THE POPULATION OF CEYLON.

69371

AUGUST 1841 *TO MARCH* 1842.

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COLOMBO:

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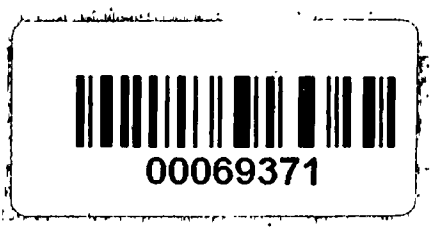

REPORT.

THE Central School Commission have now the honor to lay before the Legislative Council, and the Public generally, the second Report of their proceedings. Their endeavours have, of necessity, been chiefly confined to the Western Province, and they trust that the friends of Education among the Burgher and Native population will have reason to acknowledge that their efforts have been as successful as, under opposing circumstances of various kinds, might reasonably have been anticipated.

The Commission forbear at present to dwell on the many obstacles which retard the progress of instruction in Ceylon; they were partly pointed out in the former Report, and the Commission will therefore at present only attempt to prove that endeavours have not been wanting on their part to remove or to lessen the difficulties which exist. Wherever an opening for the establishment of a new School has manifested itself, the Commission have come forward with ready assistance; where Masters have given proof of attention to their duties, they have been encouraged by increase of salary or otherwise; and, on the other hand, where the instructors have been found inadequate to their task, the

Commission have not shrunk from the duty, however unpleasant, of recommending their removal. In all these attempts at an improved system, they have met with an active co-operation on the part of Government: their suggestions have been promply attended to, and every token has been given of an earnest wish to diffuse, as largely as circumstances will allow, the advantages of instruction among the people of Ceylon.

The Colombo Academy.

The attention of the Commission has, since the date of their last Report, been earnestly turned to the state of the Colombo Academy. There had arisen a general feeling as to its comparative inefficiency to carry into effect the object of its first establishment, and, on the motion of the President, a Committee was appointed to ascertain the actual state of the institution, and, if required, to search into the causes of its falling off, and to suggest such measures as might increase its value as the highest seminary in the Colony.

The Committee regretted to find, on personal inspection, that there did indeed exist a necessity for extensive alterations; and, in justice to the Head-Master, they here insert his own explanation of the causes of the falling off, given in at their request, the more especially as that explanation bears the impression of that candour and good-feeling which, in all their intercourse with Mr. BROOKE BAILEY, they have had occasion to acknowledge:

"COLOMBO ACADEMY,
November 30, 1841.

"THE Central School Commission having expressed a wish to be made acquainted with the causes of the present state of the Colombo Academy, as reported by the Members appointed to visit it on the 15th instant, and having also intimated their willingness to receive suggestions as to the manner in which this Institution may be raised,

it is hoped that the following observations on these points will be favourably received:

1st. The want of a resident Superintendent in the person of a Principal must be a very great hindrance to the general progress of the Academy.

The special duty of the head of an Institution like this obviously is, not to devote his time and attention to any particular class, or branch of instruction, but to exercise a general supervision over the whole, by which he may be enabled to make such improvements in the school generally, as his observations and experience may suggest. In order that he may be at liberty to perform this highly important and requisite duty, it is necessary that he should have under him a *number* of duly qualified assistants *adequate* to the number of the boys committed to his care. At present there unavoidably devolves upon the Head-Master, (who is the only English man engaged in giving instruction in the Academy,) the double duty of exercising a general supervision over the school, and of attending to those branches of instruction which necessarily devolve upon him alone, viz. the preparation of the two youths who are expecting to be sent to Bishop's College, Calcutta,* and the instruction of two classes in the English, and of three classes in the Latin languages. If therefore he were to devote to any one of these important duties the time and attention requisite, others equally important must proportionably be neglected; and should his attention be given as much as is necessary to the duties of general supervision and particular instruction as circumstance require, it cannot with good reason be expected that these duties of Principal and Head Master should be as efficiently performed by one as by two distinct individuals. During this half-year the great increase in the number of boys, and that too, of boys accustomed to little or no discipline, and at the same time of inferior acquirements and abilities, has withdrawn the attention of the Head Master from his own class more than at any other period. Any deficiency therefore on their part is in some measure

* The Central School Commission have the gratification to call the attention of the Parents of the Youths already sent to Calcutta to the following extract from "the Report of the General Committee of Public Instruction" in Bengal for the year 1839-1840. "Ten Christian Students have been sent to the College by the Ceylon Government and reside in the premises; and the College Council express their warm approbation of the diligence, the rapid progress in study, and the excellent conduct of these young men." And also to Appendix No. XVII on the distribution of Prizes at the Medical College.

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attributable to this. It is true that in the general supervision of the Academy, he has the assistance of the Reverend Superintendents, and he has often felt himself much indebted to them for the suggestions and advice they have been kind enough to offer. But though they devote as much time and attention to the Academy as their various other duties will allow, yet the superintendence thus exercised is far from being sufficient, and the suggestions which they from time to time feel called upon to offer, only prove the urgent need that exists of a more constant supervision being established.

2nd. Since the commencement of this year no fewer than twelve boys, who stood at the head of the Academy, have left it; four of whom proceeded to Calcutta to prosecute their studies in the Medical Department, and the rest have entered upon various professions in Ceylon. Most of these were boys who had been in the Academy ever since its first establishment, and had therefore attained a greater degree of knowledge than those, who, though standing immediately below them in the school, were generally much younger and had not enjoyed the advantages which the elder boys had. When however they left the school, which they all did *about the same time*, the junior boys stepped into their places in the school, without having acquired any thing like their degree of knowledge—so that the general standard of acquirements seems to be lower than it was a year ago, when the last public examination was held, while the individual progress of the Pupils may have been quite as great as at any former period. This evil, it is to be feared, will continue to exist for a considerable period, until the parents see the advantage of allowing their children to remain longer at school than they do at present; and the effect will be the same, the general standard of knowledge in the Academy will continue to appear very low, but the individual progress of the Scholars may be as great as can well be expected.

Another disadvantage which arose from the abovementioned departure of the senior boys, was the necessity, to which the Head Master was at the commencement of this half-year reduced, of uniting the first & second classes of the High School into one, with a view to form a class sufficiently large to engage his own attention, and to leave Mr. Blake at liberty to attend to the boys who were transferred from the Lower School. The boys who were thus removed from the se-

cond class, were in many respects inferior to the few who remained in the first, whose apparent progress was therefore considerably retarded.

3rd. The increase in the number of Scholars, consequent upon the reduction of the fees, has tended in no small degree to reduce the Academy to its present state. Boys of all grades have flocked to it, so that since July last no fewer than 70 boys have been admitted. Many of them are boys of an advanced age, but of very poor attainments, very imperfectly acquainted with the idioms or construction of the English language, and with Arithmetic, though able to read and write tolerably well, and having little or no knowledge of History or Geography. With a view however to prevent any discouragement that might arise from their being classed with boys of a much less age and size, and as a stimulus to exertion on their part, they have been placed in classes which they were in many respects not sufficiently qualified to enter, and they have proved a more serious impediment to the advancement of their class-fellows than was even anticipated, both from their inferiority in knowledge, accompanied by a great want of application—and from their unruly habits.

4th. The difficulties arising from the circumstance of the English language not being the vernacular language of the boys, from the scarcity of books, and from the want of co-operation on the part of the parents generally with the instructors of their children, are by no means slight, and prove a very serious impediment to the progress of the Pupils.

With all these disadvantages to contend with, it cannot be matter of reasonable surprize that the Colombo Academy has not attained to that degree of perfection, which the expence incurred in connection with it, and its name, might lead us to expect, if it were a school in England or freed from the difficulties by which its progress is at present retarded. Amid all these discouragements however, the conductors of the Colombo Academy have good reason to hope that their efforts have not been in vain, or without success; for they are happy in being able to look around them at present on many whose abilities and conduct in the situations in which they are respectively placed, reflect no inconsiderable credit on the system of Education hitherto pursued within its walls.

Some of the suggestions arising from the foregoing remarks are the following:

1st. That immediate application be made to the Home Government for the appointment of a duly qualified and ordained Principal.

2nd. That before boys are admitted to the Academy, they be required to have attained a certain standard of qualification. It would not perhaps be advisable that this standard should be fixed very high at present. It will be sufficient, it is thought, to require, that a boy be able to read and write pretty well, and be thoroughly acquainted with the first four simple rules of Arithmetic.

3rd. That exhibitions to Bishop's College, Calcutta, be established for one or more pupils in the Academy, according to rules to be provided by Government, giving these pupils the prospect of attaining to honorable and respectable situations under the local Government.

4th. That as an additional incentive to industry and application, *public* prizes be awarded to the most deserving pupils, agreeably to the recommendations of the late Governor.

5th. That with a view to counteract the early removal of boys from the Academy, for the purpose of entering the public service, and to stimulate them to further exertions, the Government be requested to require in all candidates for employment a higher degree of attainment than is at present possessed by the generality of the youths who offer their services to Government.

J. Brooke H. Bailey,
Head-Master of the Colombo Academy.

The foregoing statement was sent in by the Superintendents of the Academy with the following letter:

Colombo, December 2nd, 1841.

Sir,—We have the honor to forward the statement and suggestions transmitted to us by the Head-Master of the Colombo Academy, in reference to your letter of the 24th ultimo.

We beg particularly to recommend that Government be requested to call the attention of the Secretary of State without delay, to the applications which have been already made to send out a duly qualified and ordained Principal.

In the meantime we think the suggestion of the Head-Master respecting the standard of attainments for admission into the Academy well worthy of consideration—and shall be glad if his other suggestions can be adopted by the Commission, as being likely to obtain for the Academy that position, which we, in common with the other Members of that body, are desirous it should hold.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obdt. Servants,
J. P. HORSFORD,
JOSEPH BAILEY,
Superintendents of the Colombo Academy.

GEORGE LEE Esq.
Secretary to the Central School Commission.

On the 14th December, a special General Meeting was called to consider the necessity of addressing Government to request that a Principal for the Colombo Academy might be required from England. At that Meeting a letter from the Reverend Mr. MACVICAR on the subject was taken into consideration, and the Members present coincided so fully with the opinions expressed in the extract from that letter which forms No. 1 of the Appendices to this Report, that the following Resolutions were agreed to unanimously :

RESOLVED,—1. That the state of Education in the Academy is not sufficiently high at present to justify the sending for a Principal from England.

2. That the Commission are of opinion that the duties of the Colombo Academy, being too arduous for one Head Master, should be divided between two Masters, of equal rank, of whom Mr. BROOKE BAILEY should be one, and the Revd. Mr. KESSEN the other, provided the latter Gentleman will accept of the appointment.

The connexion of the Commission with the Revd. Mr. KESSEN B. A., of the Wesleyan Mission in this island, had

commenced by that Gentleman's voluntary offer to superintend the boys' school at Negombo, where he happened to be stationed. His removal in turn of duty to Colombo gave the Commission an opportunity of availing themselves with greater advantage of his known talents and experience in education. They are happy to say their proposal to him to become joint Head-Master in the Colombo Academy was readily accepted by himself and sanctioned by Government; and although it might be premature at this early date to speak of the benefit which the Academy has derived from his appointment, yet the Commission rejoice in being able to state that his exertions, the cordial feeling which exists between him and Mr. BROOKE BAILEY, and the opportunity given by this relief to Mr. BAILEY himself to bring his own acknowledged talents into active play, all give promise of advantages which they are assured the future will realize. The pupils themselves seem to feel a degree of life and liveliness to which boys in these eastern climates are but too often strangers; the monitorial system is being introduced with good effect; and, on the whole, it may not be too much to hope that, ere another Report of the Central Commission shall have become due, the Academy and its Masters will justly have earned a large share in the public estimation.

The arrangements temporarily made with regard to the Academy will be learned from an account of the Meeting of a Sub-Committee appointed to hold a conference with Mr. BAILEY and Mr. KESSEN, and to define their respective duties. (see Appendix II.)

Inspection of Schools.

The Schools of Kandy, Kornegalle, Galkisse, Morotto, Pantura, Caltura and Bentotte, have been examined by the Inspector of Schools since September last. The public are referred to the Re-

ports in the Appendix* of these examinations. In almost all instances the recommendations of the Inspector have been attended to, and as a copy of each Report is forwarded to the Master of the School to which it relates, it is hoped that a stimulus will thereby be given to Schools at out-stations not so immediately under the eye of the Commission as those at Colombo.

The good effect of these periodical visits is proved by the circumstance of their having induced applications from the inhabitants of Mollegodde, Payagalle, and Barberyn, for English Schools in those villages, which lie on the road between Pantura and Bentotte. Those schools have been set on foot with good success: at each of them 30 boys at least are in attendance: masters have been provided for them, school-furniture supplied, and books furnished from the stores of the Commission. Applications for the establishment of girls' schools have also been sent in, but the want of efficient mistresses, or even of mistresses only qualified to teach the first rudiments, still proves, and it is feared will long continue, a serious drawback to the promotion of female education.

Female Schools. The anxiety of the Commission however to further instruction among the girls of the Burgher and Native classes will be proved by the circumstance of their having established a school at Caltura, where there are at present in daily attendance about 40 girls. Attached to the Dutch Consistorial school is a female school having an average daily attendance of 60 girls; here the Commission have recently placed an efficient mistress. The St. Thomas's girls' school has an equal number of Native pupils, who are now beginning to learn English, and it will be among the efforts of the School

* See Appendices III to IX.

Commission to foster this novel inclination on the part of the people to give instruction to their daughters.

Dutch Consistorial School. The Consistory of the Dutch Church having expressed a desire that their school should be placed entirely on the footing of a Government school, it having been previously only partly supported by Government, a Committee was appointed to visit and report on the actual condition of that Seminary. A copy of their report is given among the Appendices, (X) and the recommendations annexed to it have already been carried into effect.

Normal Schools. The Commission have not lost sight of the absolute necessity of training masters for their elementary schools, and in this instance they have again to acknowledge a cordial offer of assistance on the part of Mr. KESSEN. At the desire of the Commission, and previous to Mr. KESSEN's removal from Negombo, Mr. LEE had compiled from Mr STOW's "Training System," and from M. Cousin's "Report on the state of Public Instruction in Prussia" a set of regulations which he considered best adapted for the establishment of a Normal School at Negombo (Appendix XI.) These regulations having been approved by the Commission will now constitute the bases on which a Normal School will be formed and attached to the Academy in Colombo. The benefit likely to be derived from this source can only be fully appreciated by those persons who have an opportunity of frequently seeing how very incompetent even well-instructed persons are, from the want of a proper system of tuition, to communicate to others the learning they themselves possess.

Until the more minute details necessary for the establishment of this first Normal school can be arranged, the

Commission have desired some of their masters, and acceded to the laudable request of others,* to attend the Model school of the Academy at least once weekly, that they may there learn how a large class may be efficiently instructed by a single person, and how the monitorial system may be employed to good effect.

Central Schools. On the 15th of last June the Commission, from an opinion that the system of Education in Ceylon was by no means sufficiently practical, passed the following Resolutions :

" That three Central Schools be established, one in Colombo, one in Galle, and one in Jaffna, in which the following branches of learning shall be taught.

General Geography and History.

Commercial Arithmetic, as Book-keeping, Exchanges &c.

Mathematics, including Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, and their application to Mensuration, Gauging, Surveying, Navigation & Drawing.

The outlines of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and their applications to Mechanics, Agriculture &c.

That the Commission consider it altogether essential to the progress of this Colony that this class of Education be afforded to the poorer orders. They are of opinion that Masters duly qualified may be obtained at rates not exceeding £200 a year and a house free. That the surplus funds of this Commission are at present sufficient to meet this expense, which may be taken at from 500 to 600*l.* per

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*Among those who themselves preferred a request for permission to attend the Academy for the above purpose, the Inspector of Schools is glad to mention the name of Mr. D. ANDERSON, the Master of St. Peter's School in the Fort, who, at a recent examination of his school by Sir A. ORMSBY and the Inspector, gave ample proofs of his great attention to his Scholars, and who is yet sufficiently modest himself to seek the instruction which may be elsewhere gained. It were well if Mr. ANDERSON's wish to acquire an improved system of tuition should prove an example for the imitation of Masters far less competent than he is as a Teacher.

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annum ; but as so heavy a charge would greatly cramp their means of extending Education, it is

Resolved—that an application be made to Government, praying that, if His Excellency the Governor concurs in the view here taken, He will be pleased to bring the subject before the Legislative Council, in order that a vote may be obtained of the necessary funds in addition to those now assigned for purposes of education."

These Resolutions having been communicated to Government, the Colonial Secretary was directed to express the Governor's concurrence in the opinion that the description of Education therein referred to was very much wanted in the Colony, and to intimate His Excellency's intention to bring the proposition of the Commission before the Legislative Council for their consideration.

In the Supply Ordinance for 1842 the Legislative Council voted, in addition to the fixed sum of £1,442 allowed by His Majesty's Government, £4,558 for the purposes of Education during 1842, that vote including £600 for the payment of the Masters of the three proposed Central Schools, and £174 for the purchase of school books &c. The Commission have therefore now taken the measures which appear to them most likely to conduce to the obtaining of three duly qualified Masters from home, and they sincerely hope that such an impetus will hereby be given to practical education in this island, that the Ceylonese youths will in future have an opportunity, and will avail themselves of it, to qualify themselves for agricultural and other lucrative employments.

Books. One of the many difficulties with which the friends of education in Ceylon have had to contend, has been a want of proper class-books. This difficulty has been partly removed by a supply of the Irish National Society's works having been received

here: a second supply has been ordered out; and as the vote of the Legislative Council includes, as above mentioned, £174 for the purchase of books, it is hoped that there will be speedily introduced into all the schools of this island such works on general subjects as may enable the Commission to establish a uniform system of instruction in the schools under their direction.

Elementary works on History and Science will be introduced as soon as the scholars appear to be able to understand their contents; and a certain sum has been set aside for the purchase of Model Libraries in England, to encourage a love of reading at home, without which, it must be felt, comparatively little good can be effected in school-hours. The books which have been introduced for the study of Grammar and Arithmetic, and the tablets for reading, writing and the first rudiments of spelling and reading, are of the most approved kind, and as they all contain instructions for the guidance of the teachers, it is expected that much good will result from the use of them to the masters as well as to the pupils.

Outstation Schools. For the present, the Commission have little to say respecting the schools at out-stations. The Inspector's Reports of his visits to some of these schools will be seen in the Appendix (III—IX). They have found themselves under the necessity of discontinuing the schools at Ruamwelle and Kaigalle, as the average attendance showed that the inhabitants of those places attached no value to the opportunity afforded them to educate their children: it was far below the scale which would have justified the Commission in incurring the expense of paying the master. It is however their particular desire that it may be understood, that not only in towns, but in villages, or on private estates, wherever unequivocal

proof may be afforded by the inhabitants or owners that a school if established will be regularly attended even by twenty children, the Commission will readily do their utmost to provide a master, will supply the school with the tablets &c. necessary for primary instruction, and will lend such other aid as the exertions of the parties applying for such assistance may appear to merit.

General subjects. Among general matters falling under their cognizance, the Commission have to acknowledge with thanks the opportunity of gaining instruction on scientific subjects afforded to the masters of schools and others by the Revd. Mr. MACVICAR. His lectures (the zoological and concluding part of which is at present suspended on account of the absence of many of his audience from Colombo,) will no doubt be resumed shortly, and it is wished that the advantage thus offered to them should not be lost sight of by the instructors of youth.

The Commission regret very much that the measures which they have adopted in regard to education have not been approved of by the Archdeacon and some of the Colonial Clergy, and they have in consequence been reluctantly led into a very protracted and unsatisfactory correspondence.

It has been the earnest and anxious desire of the Commission to secure the important aid and support of the Clergy of the Church of England, to which communion indeed the greater part of their members belong. It has however been their misfortune that several of that body refused, on conscientious grounds, to co-operate with the Commission, and they are now accused of withholding reasonable aid, and even toleration, from the Colonial Chaplains in the education of the youths of their congregations.

The Commission have been very far indeed from entertaining such views, and they think that they have not only met every reasonable demand, but have in some instances gone even beyond what was asked; and they hope that, if any difficulties have arisen with the Sub-Committees, it will be borne in mind that the Chaplains who were Members of the Sub-Committees at out stations were invited to continue so, and in every instance declined.

The charges brought against the Commission are so serious, that, however desirous they would be on some grounds that such correspondence should not be published, they feel that they are not justified in excluding these subjects from their Report, by doing which they might be supposed to think that their own conduct would not bear enquiry. They now therefore submit it to the judgment of the Legislative Council, and as they are sincerely and anxiously desirous to do their duty fully and impartially, they have only to say that if, in its opinion, they have fallen short of their duty, they will cheerfully exert themselves to alter whatever rules may be deemed erroneous.

The Commission avail themselves of this opportunity to give greater publicity to the rules which they have established respecting Sub-Committees and Superintendents at outstations—(Appendix No. XII,) and to their Resolutions respecting Chaplains' Schools (Appendices XIII & XIV.) They also add a list of the Government Schools throughout the island at the end of 1841 (Appendix XV); and a Return from the Audit Office of the Expenditure incurred during the past year under the head "Education" (Appendix XVI.)

P. Anstruther,
President.

By order of the Commission,
George Lee,
Secretary.

Colombo, March 1st. 1842.

APPENDICES.

No. I.

Extract from a letter of the Revd. J. G. Macvicar to the Central School Commission, on the subject of a Principal for the Colombo Academy being required from England.

"I feel deeply persuaded that, were a despatch sent to England merely asking for a qualified Principal to preside over an Academic Institution here with a salary of £500 per annum, especially if it were added, as is proposed by the present Head-Master and Superintendents of the Academy, that he should be "duly ordained", all the probabilities lie on the side of the arrival here of some gentleman whose claims would be those of scholarship perhaps, or of private worth unappreciated at home, or the like, which are indeed high recommendations in their way, but which, as appears to me, are far from sufficient for the Colombo Academy, else it would never have fallen to its present state; for I rather think it would not be easy to find in England, of the kind referred to, many teachers who, as far as personal character or scholarship is concerned, would stand higher than the present Head-Master.

It appears to me that what is wanted for the Colombo Academy, *in the first instance*, and the cause of Education in Ceylon generally, is not the mere collegian, whatever his honors or orders. It is practised teachers of approved stamina, who have actually shewn, by the ability with which they have conducted large schools at home, that they possess the peculiar gift of ordering and stirring up boys and keeping them alive in school, a gift of nature only, and which college habits far from imparting rather tend to attenuate, and of which holy orders (if sought for their own sakes) far

from ensuring most frequently indicate the absence. It consists with the laws of the human mind that all who love quiet, and the studious generally, when called upon to the noisy and rough work of schooling boys, should be engaged to instruct small classes only, and those of boys who have been well trained already. They seldom have either the patience or the physical stamina to overcome the resistance which a large mass of raw boys in a school always oppose to the mind of the teacher: such a mass, in order to be well trained and taught, must be put under the practical man, whether he has been at college or not, who has the gift for the calling, whose energetic figure and firm yet benevolent aspect and voice at once impress boys with submissiveness and inspirit them with the desire to please him. Now such gifted men, so useful in the practical working of society in every sphere, are scarcely ever to be found among the unappreciated or disappointed at home or the rejectamenta of our universities. In order to be had, they must be particularly looked for out in the stirring world. But these are the men, if I do not greatly mistake, that are now wanted by the Central School Commission of Ceylon. Not that the others I have referred to are to be regarded either as useless or even as inferior to such men. On the contrary, in point of attainments the stirring teacher is usually inferior to the collegian; and the order of nature and of the best educational establishments is to place the mass of the school under the former, and the comparatively few boys whom he throws off from his highest classes, and who wish to prosecute their education farther, to hand over to teachers of the latter class, whose usually higher attainments become then fully available, because the quietude which usually characterizes them does in no degree either disqualify or disincline them for teaching successfully boys who have been well trained already, and who, having tasted the pleasures of knowledge, have generally rather a desire than a dislike to further instruction, and a disposition to follow rather than to oppose their Instructor.

With regard to that very large School in this place which bears the name of the Colombo Academy, it appears to me that what is principally needed in order that it may be a good and a very useful institution, and one of the highest kind also at present needed here, is merely internal organization and an energetic teacher of the kind I have attempted to describe, who should preside over the mass of boys, and whom I should be disposed to call the Head-Master of the *Model School* of the Academy, abolishing the term "*Low*

School" which is obviously very faulty. The present Head-Master, who might still retain his present designation, I should reserve for imparting the classical languages and philosophical and commercial instruction to such boys as had completed their course in the Model School and wished to follow up their education farther. And these two teachers I should consider as co-ordinate, forbid interference with each other except in the way of friendly opinion, and without any superior for the present but the Superintendents of the Institution and the Central School Commission.

This arrangement I should propose, however, merely as an interim state of things, suitable to the present depressed state of the colonial revenue and to the fact that all the pupils now at the Academy (with the exception of two who are soon to leave) are little else than mere tyros and scarcely ready to receive any such knowledge as a Principal, were he immediately written for, would expect to have to impart.

* * *

For the present emergency let there be but introduced into the institution an enthusiastic and successful teacher, whose rank shall not be inferior to the present Head-Master, and bearing some such designation as Head-Master of the Model School of the Academy, under whom the mass of the boys at the Academy may be placed, and the present Head-Master be permitted to devote himself exclusively to the senior boys who have attained a certain standard of knowledge, and I am persuaded that in six months the state of the institution will give general satisfaction."

No. II.

Report of a Meeting at the Colombo Academy, on Friday, the 21st January 1842.

The undersigned Members of the Sub-Committee appointed at the general meeting of the Central School Commission of the 4th instant, met to confer with J. B. Bailey Esq. and the Revd. Mr. Kessen on the best mode of dividing their labours as joint Head-Masters of the Colombo Academy. A letter having been read from the Revd. Mr. Horsford, one of the Superintendents of the Academy, declining to be present at the Meeting, and neither of the Head-Masters being prepared with any proposal to lay before the Sub-Committee, the undersigned, at the suggestion of the Revd. Mr. Gogerly, proceeded to consider the practicability of immediately establishing a Primary School or Model School to be attached to the Academy, and to be placed under the direction of the Revd. A. Kessen.

It was decided that, in the Primary School, the instruction should be strictly confined for the present to the following subjects, the higher branches to be taught in the Academy :

1. Reading: from the Alphabet till the pupils can read a common book with ease and accuracy.
2. Penmanship: until they can write from dictation with ease and skill.
3. Arithmetic: the first four rules simple and compound, the tables of money, weights and measures &c. and reduction.
4. English Grammar: Orthography and Etymology, until the pupils can readily parse etymologically any sentence which may be given them.

The fee for each pupil to be three shillings, as hitherto in the lower class of the Academy.

From the commencement of this School, no pupil shall be admitted into the Academy until he may have passed an examination in the above-mentioned branches before the Head-Masters, and obtained a certificate of qualification.

The distinction between the high and low School in the Academy should cease, as the latter would be merged in the Primary School, the one should therefore be simply denominated "The Colombo Academy," and the other "the Model School of the Colombo Academy."

As all the pupils in the Academy will be in the classes taught by the Head-Masters, or under their immediate

direction and supervision, there can be no difference in the fees; each pupil will have to pay six shillings monthly.

Every pupil in the language and historical department should be well grounded in English composition and history, and those in the Mathematical and Geographical department, in Arithmetic and Geography. When the pupil shall have passed his examination in these branches and obtained the necessary testimonials, should he be unwilling to attend both the classical and mathematical classes, he may be allowed to make his election, and attend either of them exclusively, his parents or guardians signifying in writing their acquiescence in that election.

The above having been read, Mr. BAILEY states that, with the exception of writing from dictation, 40 boys at present on the institution may constitute "the Academy," and that the remaining 125 would constitute "the Model School of the Academy." This having been ascertained, Mr. BAILEY is requested to take charge of the Colombo Academy, Mr. KESSEN having the care of the Mathematical and Physical Department; and Mr. KESSEN is requested to take under his exclusive charge its Model School.

The Head-Masters are requested to recommend to the Central Commission the manner in which the Masters now in the Institution should be apportioned.

This arrangement is thought sufficient for the next three months, at the expiration of which time the Sub-Committee recommend that they should again meet and confer with Mr. BAILEY and Mr. KESSEN as to the arrangements which may then have become necessary.

It is understood that the above arrangement is to take place from Monday next the 24th instant.

(Signed) JOHN G. MACVICAR.
" D. J. GOGERLY.
" GEORGE LEE.

No. III.

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

KANDY SCHOOL.—*September* 4, 1841.

PRESENT.

Mr. LEE, Inspector of Schools.
Mr. BIRD, Member of the Sub-Committee.
Mr. J. G. LAYARD, Secretary of do.
Mr MERCER, Superintendent at Matelle.

1st Class, 5 Boys.

The Reading Book in which the boys were examined was "Guy's New British Reader."

They had only two copies of English History.

They read a piece of poetry with good accent and stops, but did not appear to understand it.

The first boy Rambukwelle Banda read prose well, and was tolerably acquainted with the meaning of words—on the whole, the reading was good.

Parsing they knew nothing of.

Writing, very fair—but they want copies.

Arithmetic—one boy knows the rule of three, the two next compound division, the fourth simple division, the fifth was examined only in addition and knew nothing of it.

The first boy was Rambukwelle M. Banda.

The second Class—8 boys—read tolerably well, understood little or nothing.

The writing is tolerably good, two boys had no books, copies wanted.

Another division of the same class consists of 4 boys who read and spell a little.

In the lowest class there are 11 boys who want easy reading-books of the elementary kind. Mrs. Trimmer's scripture lessons are now placed in the hands of boys who can hardly join two letters together.

Recommendations by the Inspector.

1. That the Master's salary be increased from £3 to £4 monthly by a contingent allowance of £1, that increase not to be continued longer than 6 months, unless there be a decided improvement in the scholars.

2. That the School-house at present occupied being in every respect inconveniently situated, one be engaged nearer the centre of the town, affording the advantage of a play ground if possible.

3. That the Master be furnished with maps, writing copies, tablets, 2 black-boar's &c. immediately

4. That prizes be distributed at least yearly to the boys who may appear to have made the greatest progress.

5. That the Schoolmaster be not authorized to admit boys into the school without the sanction of the Sub-Committee, and that it be intimated to the Sub-Committee that no boy above ten years of age should be admitted to receive the first rudiments of instruction.

No. IV.

KORNEGALLE SCHOOL.—*September* 8, 1841.

PRESENT.

Mr. LEE, Inspector of Schools.
Mr. MORRIS, Assist. Agent.

There were six boys in the first two classes, but they almost all read from different books—one boy, from the want of any other volume, was stammering in the "Whole duty of Man," whilst two others had a volume of the Instructor, and the rest Mrs. Trimmer, or some other volume—of what they read they understood little or nothing. There were two Burgher boys in the class able to speak English, but who told me they speak Portuguese constantly at home.

The other classes also read without comprehending a word.

The writing was superior to what I had any reason to expect, considering that this school has not been in existence more than twenty months. Several of the boys went well through their examination in Arithmetic, and though I cannot report favorably of the school, I am convinced there are the means here of giving education a good turn.

Mr. Jobsz, the Schoolmaster, is a zealous man, young and anxious to do his duty—he should have rules laid down for his guidance, and be directed to strictly observe them.

Every thing necessary for giving education is wanting, and the School-house is in so dilapidated a state from the recent rains, that there is danger in attending it. There are no copies, no books of the same kind for any class, no

maps or black-boards; all these may be instantly provided and I recommend that it be done.

Mr. Morris and Mr. Armour should be authorized to correspond directly with the Commission, instead of through the Government Agent, and another School-house should be instantly engaged.

No. V.

Morotto School.—*December* 1.

The Master of this School is Mr. Andrieszen; he is a very intelligent young man, and this is the third school of which he has had the care. At Alipoot and Benotte he was highly esteemed, and his present school does him much credit.

The number of scholars is 38; 29 were in attendance, 5 sick, and 4 absent with permission.

The school has not been visited since the Rev. Joseph Bailey undertook the superintendence of it; the last visit paid to it was by Mr. Macvicar and Mr. Lee in May; when the Rev. Mr. Dias was superintendent, he was in the habit of examining the scholars generally two or three times monthly.

I enquired of Mr. Andrieszen whether the order of the Central School Commission respecting Religious Instruction was carried daily into effect. He examines them in Scripture History, but has no Catechism.

The book used for reading is Mrs. Trimmer's Scripture History; the boys of the first class read and pronounce very well; they gave the meaning of words well, and parsed tolerably. Their writing was fair, and the sums I set them in Arithmetic were correctly done.

The 2d class of 6 boys read, in a proportionate degree, also well, and write and cipher as well as I could expect. The lowest classes read a little and spell small words.

On the whole, the exhibition was as satisfactory as I could have expected.

Recommendations.

1. I recommend that as Mr. Andrieszen has raised the number of his scholars from 30 to nearly 40, and seems attentive to his duties, he be allowed an additional salary of £1 monthly, making £4.

2. That Hendrik Perera and A. De Mendis (two boys of his first class) be appointed monitors, and assist in teaching the lowest class; they should be allowed 1*s.* each monthly and have monitorial medals.

3. Books of the Irish school should be given Mr. Andriezen for sale, and tablets of Writing, Arithmetic and Spelling for the use of the school, remaining the property of the commission.

Two inhabitants of Morotto came to beg that a girls' school might be established there; they thought 50 girls would in a short time attend and pay their school-fees.

Mrs. Andrieszen shewed her needle-work and read English, and although I should not be prepared to recommend her for the appointment of Mistress in a school of any standing, I think she may be taken on trial for six months at £1 a month, during which time she may, with the assistance of her husband, improve herself sufficiently to warrant her being continued in the situation: but notice should be given Mrs. Andrieszen that she can for the present only be engaged on trial, and on the lowest rate of salary.

No. VI.

Pantura School.—*December* 1.

The School-house is a Government building formerly used as a Church, and well adapted for its present purpose. It is on the beach, open on all sides, and in a healthy situation.

The Master, Mr. C. Alwis, was a pupil of the Cotta Mission; he seems very attentive, but requires superintendence.

There are 55 Scholars, of whom 52 were present. Mr. Gogerly examined the school in August last. Twelve boys in the first class read Isaiah, cap. ii. very well indeed; they explained the meaning of words satisfactorily, but parsed very badly. Their writing is excellent, and they know the four first rules of Arithmetic correctly. Their general reading book is the Bible, but they have four copies of the History of England.

In the second class there are nine boys, who read the Jaffna Instructor well, write tolerably, and are advanced as far as Multiplication.

The lower classes read and spelt small words as well as I could expect.

Recommendations.

1. That the Master's salary be raised from £3 to 4 monthly.
2. That two Monitors be appointed to superintend the lower classes, receiving Medals, and an allowance of 1s. each.
3. That writing-copies and other tablets be furnished for the school, and books for sale.
4. That measures be taken to establish a girls' school at Pantura, for which there appears to be an opening.

No. VII.

Bentotte School.—*December 2.*

The School-house is an old Dutch building, it was formerly a Church, and is used even now occasionally as a place of burial. High-caste natives are interred there, and the graves along one side are only partially covered in. There is a dank and vegetable smell, which cannot be healthy, and I therefore in the first place recommend that the ground around the school should be cleared, the room itself white-washed, the graves covered in, and future burials there strictly forbidden.

Mr. J. E. Jansz, the Master, has been 15 months here; he was brought up at Galle, and speaks English far better than the generality of Dutch descendants.

The School was visited by Mr. Gogerly in September. There are 35 scholars, all of whom were in attendance. In the first class there were 7 boys; their reading-book is the Bible; they read Isaiah cap. li. well, explained the words and parsed very satisfactorily. Their writing is good, but they want engraved copies. They have proceeded as far as Vulgar Fractions, and answered the sums I set them in interest, for the greater part, correctly. Of Geography they knew a little, they have no maps. They answered questions on Bible history fluently.

The senior lad, D. A. De Alwis, gave a specimen of his composition. I recommend him for the appointment of Monitor, with a medal, and an allowance of 1*s.* 6*d.* monthly.

The second class consisted also of 7 boys, who read, wrote, and answered questions in mental Arithmetic correctly.

The first lad of this class, Van Rooyen, should be appointed Monitor with a medal, and an allowance of 1*s.* monthly.

The lower classes spell and read easy words well; but it is a general defect that the lower classes are not sufficiently attended to. The monitorial system and the introduction of black-boards will perhaps remedy this.

On the whole, this school pleased me more than any I have visited in this part of the Island. There were no *show-boys* here: all in the two upper classes seemed equally well attended to: what they professed to know they knew as well as I could have expected. The only deficiency was in a knowledge of the Church Catechism, but they have no Catechism.

I conversed with them about their families and occupations, and they answered me readily.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That Mr. JANSZ's salary be raised from £3 to £4 monthly.
2. That D. A. DE ALWIS and VAN ROOYEN, be appointed Monitors with medals and allowances as above-mentioned.
3. That a set of maps, writing-copies, spelling and arithmetical tables be furnished for the School, and Books of the I. N. Society for sale.
4. That the practicability of establishing a female school be enquired into, as there appears to be an opening for one.
5. That a Catechism of an easy and generally approved composition be as soon as possible sent to this and all other Schools.

No. VIII.

CALTURA BOYS' SCHOOL.—*December* 2.

The School-house is well adapted for the purpose; it was formerly the Small-pox-hospital, but appears now to be cleanly, and it has the advantage of being divided into separate rooms for the several classes. Some burials have, however, lately taken place within the very enclosure of the school-house. This should be at once forbidden.

I regretted very much that the illness of the Rev. Mr. Gogerly and the absence of Mr. Lavalliere, prevented my having the advantage of their company in examining the school under their superintendence. An Inspector cannot go through schools here on the same principle as he would in England; he is often called upon to suggest improvements to the parties present, and may thus frequently be too apt to give

instructions directly to the Masters, which ought to come to them through the Superintendents only. The Caltura school is frequently visited by Mr. Gogerly, and shews in many respects the benefit resulting from such supervision.

The Master, Mr. Rae, has been 3¼ years in this school: he is a native of Glasgow, accustomed to tuition, and seemingly zealous in his duties.

There are 83 scholars, of whom 72 were present, 9 absent on account of sickness, and 2 from other causes.

The 1st and 2d classes, consisting of 18 boys, read a chapter from Isaiah well, explained the words well, and parsed tolerably. Their writing is tolerable, but Mr. Rae does not keep them with sufficient care to the printed copies with which they have already been furnished. In Arithmetic I examined them in lower rules than they professed to know, yet the two first boys only answered correctly: 6 were wrong, and in illustrative questions there was far less quickness than among the scholars at Bentotte.

In the 2d and 3d classes 24 scholars read well, understood the meaning of words tolerably, but parsed badly. Their writing was pretty fair, but their answers to questions in mental Arithmetic and on common matters, were not satisfactory.

In the lower classes those who spelt two syllables did so but imperfectly. I found a big boy placed as Monitor, who out of four words spelt three incorrectly: *beauty*, for example, beuty—*cousin* cussen, and so on. This lad has been badly chosen and should be removed. The Monitors had been too recently appointed to allow me to judge of the advantage to be derived from them, but great care should be taken to select the best boys from each class.

In the Caltura school I regretted to perceive a decided want of cleanliness among the Burgher boys; the Cingalese lads are, generally speaking, very clean, but the Burghers too frequently appear to have hydrophobia. The Masters should be directed to send home any boys who come to school unwashed.

Recommendations.

1. This school should be supplied with more writing-copies, reading-books and maps.
2. Medals should be sent for the Monitors, who have already monthly allowances assigned them, but a better choice should be made of a Monitor for the lowest class.

CALTURA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

I did not visit this School; the Mistress was ill, and the School is of too recent establishment to give as yet any proof of what may be expectd from it. It is however most satisfactory to know that from 30 to 40 girls are here brought together for the purpose of instruction.

No. IX.

GALKISSE BOYS' SCHOOL.—*December* 4.

The Boys' school is still held in the church of the village, and I saw no preparations for the building of the new school-house, concerning which a letter was written to Government in June last.

The master, Mr. SPITTEL, has been in this school for 4 years; but on what merits he could have been appointed is a question I am prepared rather to ask than to solve. This school has not been examined since the Revd. Mr. BAILEY undertook the superintendence of it: the last visit paid to it was by Mr. MACVICAR and Mr. LEE in May. Mr. DIAS, during his superintendence, generally came here once a month or more frequently.

In the first hour instruction is given in Bible-lessons, and a small Church Catechism published by RIVINGTON at the cheap price of 2s. 6d. a dozen is used. This catechism, or an equally approved one, ought to be procured for all Government Schools immediately.

Of 19 boys in the 3d and 4th classes one of 20 years of age said the Lord's Prayer tolerably well, two others with a little hesitation, and one very defectively—the rest did not attempt it: and even these four seemed to say it mechanically and by rote, and without the least intelligence. The lowest class of six boys spelt words of one syllable badly, some read well, some very ill.

In the first class there were 4 boys, who have been in the school since 1837: they read Mrs. TRIMMER's Abridgment of the Old Testament, but have no copies of the New Testament. They read Isaiah xii. the two first boys tolerably, the other two hesitatingly. The senior lad received a prize from Mr. ANSTRUTHER in May 1838, and it is almost certain his knowledge must have remained stationary since that time. All parse badly; in short there was no subject, however trifling, in which I questioned them, on which they did not make the most ludicrous blunders; only one could

tell me which day of the week was the sabbath, and not one could repeat the seven days of the week correctly; and yet the boys appeared intelligent, and seemed pleased at my desire that they should be allowed to take home books to read which belong to the school, and at my pointing out how they ought to go to work to improve themselves. I never saw so decided a proof of the necessity of a very strict supervision as in this school. I will not dwell on the multiplicity of errors, but I consider myself bound to recommend:

1. That on account of the evident inconvenience to Mr. Bailey to superintend schools so distant from his residence as those at Galkisse and Morotto, a gentleman living in the neighbourhood be requested to undertake the task.

2. That Mr. Spittel be made acquainted that his tenure of his place must depend on evident improvement in the scholars, and that he is to consider himself only on further trial for 6 months.

3. That the eldest lad, Nicolas Perera, be made monitor for the lower classes, but without a medal; an allowance of 1s. monthly might be given him as an encouragement.

4. Writing copies, and tablets should be sent at once, and books, not of the Irish National Society, but such as are on hand in the stores of the Commission.

Galkisse Girls' School.

Mrs. Spittel, the wife of the master of the Boys' School, must have been appointed as Mistress, evidently without any view to public benefit; perhaps because none other was to be had, or perhaps it was to encourage the master, by increasing his income. She does not speak English, or would not. There were 24 girls present, well clad and forming a little assemblage which it was sad to see so fruitlessly brought together, and this at a time when it has became apparent, that all efforts to spread education must be vain unless the instruction of the girls is as well attended to as that of the boys.

There are two girls who read tolerably well, but who seem kept as show-girls to entertain visitors, a system too often resorted to, here and elsewhere. Mrs. Spittel seems able to teach needle-work; I was told that the girls' work was good, but she can be of no other use; and the evil is that the husband, in his anxiety to retain her pay, takes the English teaching of this school also on himself, although his very limited qualifications would be sufficiently taxed by his duties in the boys' school.

As I understand that Mrs. Macvicar will shortly reside in the vicinity of this school, I cannot recommend that, even in its present state, it be discontinued; it would be difficult to get together so large a class again. If Mrs. Macvicar will undertake the superintendence of this school and of that of Morotto, every thing necessary should be furnished to both of them; and in the meantime Mrs. Spittel might be informed also that her services are only continued on further trial for six months, and must be contingent on an entire change in the appearance of the school on its next examination.

General Recommendations.

1. Measures should immediately be adopted to afford the scholars of all the above schools the means of reading at home; and, until the model-libraries be received from England, small histories of England, and other amusing and instructive books should be sent to the Masters to lend to the boys who desire to read at home; it should be recorded which boys take books with them, and the boys should be encouraged by prizes of books to read at home on subjects which they are not taught in the schools.

2. The present manner of marking the attendance of the scholars is inefficient; P. (present) A. (absent) S. (sick) shew nothing but the actual presence or absence of the boys. They ought to take precedence according to their ability to answer the questions put to them, and the number of their standing at the day's end should be recorded against their names. Those absent with leave or from sickness should have no distinctive mark placed against their names, but the blank should be fil'ed up at the month's end on the average of the days on which they have attended. The boy having the lowest total would be the first boy on the new monthly list, and so on; and the quarterly returns should be made up from an average of the totals of three months. This plan would shew whether the monitors deserved to retain their medals and allowances, and might perhaps awaken emulation.

George Lee,
Inspector.

No. X.

Report of a visit to the Dutch Consistorial School on Tuesday, September 16, 1841, by the Revd. J. P. Horsford, the Revd. J. G. Macvicar and George Lee Esq.

The school-house is very convenient; it is a private house hired at £2 5. monthly; two rooms are appropriated to the Boys, one to the Girls, and there is a tiffin room separately. The Schoolmaster resides in the house.

There are 173 boys and 63 girls, of whom two-thirds are generally in attendance. There is but one master for the boys, and a mistress has been recently appointed for the girls, who is assisted by her sister, both intelligent young persons, daughters of Mr. Andree, a Dutch descendant.

The Boys are divided into 5 classes, as follow:

1st	Class	6	
2d	do.	21	
3d	do.	20	173
4th	do.	36	
5th	do.	90	

There are four monitors, who keep order in the school, and assist in teaching the youngest scholars. These monitors receive no reward: they are kept an hour after the usual time to receive extra instruction; a course which, naturally enough, is irksome to the poor lads who have already been at school from 9 till 5, and it must be troublesome to the master, however acceptable to the parents.

We heard the first class read. They read fluently but they have a decidedly bad pronunciation: the master, unfortunately, labors under the same defect. The writing is good. The fourth class read also fluently. They were questioned in Geography, and answered readily by rote what they had learned, but there was no map on which we could desire them to point out the places they mentioned. The examination proved rather the diligence and zeal of the master than the intelligence of the boys. We were sorry to hear that corporal punishment is sometimes resorted to; it would perhaps be wiser in so large a school to give prizes once or twice yearly; the best scholars should be selected as monitors, and by wearing "Monitorial Medals" which should be considered highly honorary, they would excite emulation; at present there are not only no rewards,

but the monitors are discouraged by the additional hour's attendance.

This school is most lamentably deficient in every thing; as reading-books they have only 12 Bibles and 50 Testaments, no history of any kind. They have no writing copies, only six Walkingame's Tutors for Arithmetic, and four copies of a translation of an old French work for the study of Geography. They have a sufficient number of Grammars and one map of India adorns the walls, which are otherwise bare.

The boys, in addition to the payment of fees, bring their own stationery.

It is recommended

1. That all the fees be paid into the Cutcherry.

2. That Mr. VAN TWEST be retained as master on a fixed salary of £60 yearly and a contingent salary of £40, the increase or decrease of the latter to depend on the number of scholars, and their improvement.

3. A second Teacher should be appointed for the Boys' and Girls' school at a fixed salary of £2 and a contingent salary of £1. This teacher ought to be required to instruct the boys only in English and writing and be entirely under Mr. VAN TWEST'S supervision, who would thus be relieved of a portion of his work, in a manner which would be satisfactory to himself.

4. The monitors, of whom there should be only four, should be paid 2s. 6d. monthly and some distinctive mark should be given them as a sign of merit.

5. All the necessary school-furniture should be given to this school, a set of maps, black-boards, copies, tablets &c. all to remain the property of the Commission, and books should be supplied for which the boys should be required to pay. Stationery, on the other hand, should be given gratis, and it ought to be of a better kind than the commonest china-paper which is now distributed.

This School now costs Government

For the Master	£ 36	0	0
For the Mistress	30	0	0
Sundry Expenses	34	16	0
	£100	16	0

The expense recommended to be incurred is as follows:

Mr. Van Twest's salary	£100	0	0
The 2d Master.....	36	0	0
The Mistress	30	0	0
The 4 Monitors	6	0	0
	£172	0	0
Deduct received for fees stated to be £7 11 9 monthly, but fix them at £6.....	72	0	0
	£100	0	0

6. We propose that a back-room in the house of sufficient size be appropriated as a separate school-room for the girls. We ourselves felt so much, whilst examining one class, the inconvenience occasioned by the noise of the other boys, that we can easily imagine how much a young girl, new in her vocation as a Schoolmistress, would feel annoyed in her occupation by the buzz of 173 boys in the rooms adjoining, and which are not separated even by a door from her school.

The 63 girls belong to respectable Burgher families; when we entered, they were busy at needle-work; they read a little and will, no doubt, much improve by the care of the Mistress, who has been too recently appointed to have had time to give proof of her diligence or ability.

These children should also be provided with everything requisite for a school-house, and rules ought to be laid down for the guidance of the mistress.

The Revd. Mr. Palm and his son now superintend the secular as well as the religious instruction of the scholars; it would be well to leave to them the uncontrolled religious care of these Schools, belonging as they do to their Consistory, but the General Resolution of the Commission with respect to religious instruction should be enforced. The school-hours from 9 to 12 and 1 to 3 are inconvenient; they should be from 10 to 12½ and from 1 to 4.

A copy of the present rules of the School is added for the information of the Central Commission and that such changes in them may be made as are necessary previous to the Consistorial School becoming in every respect a Government School.

(Signed) J. P. Horsford.
(„) John G. Macvicar.
(„) George Lee.

No. XI.

Normal Schools.

"A Normal Seminary may be considered as a school for training teachers according to a particular rule or mode of communication. It proceeds on the principle, that an apprenticeship is as requisite for the profession of the schoolmaster, as that of any other art; and it appears extraordinary, that while we would not employ a gardener or mechanic who has not been trained, we should employ young men to experiment upon our children, who, however well informed themselves, have yet to acquire the art of communicating their knowledge to others." *

It has been well said that "the best plans of instruction cannot be executed except by the instrumentality of good teachers; and the state has done nothing for popular education, if it does not watch that those who devote themselves to teaching be well prepared; *then* suitably placed, encouraged, and guided in the duty of continued self-improvement; and *lastly*, promoted and rewarded in proportion to their advancement, or punished according to their faults." §

The Central School Commission, deeply impressed with the accuracy of the above observations, have long felt the necessity of Normal institutions for the training of teachers, but, in the present backward state of this Colony with regard to education, they almost despaired of the possibility of forming such an establishment, when an opportunity was offered them by the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Kessen of in some degree supplying the deficiency. They are naturally most desirous to avail themselves of the facility afforded them, but they feel that they must proceed gradually and cautiously—1st, lest they go beyond their pecuniary resources—2d, lest they train a number of Masters for whom there may afterwards be no suitable occupation, and thus discouragement ensue from want of confidence in after-employment—3d, lest they trespass too largely on Mr. Kessen's time and exertions. They have therefore resolved, that, in the first instance, the number of Normal pupils be limited to ten, and they think it advisable to fix the following regulations as the ground-work of the primary establishment:

1. The choice of pupils must be limited to such boys as exhibit a decided talent and a natural aptitude for teaching, never diverting any one from the pursuit he would

* Stow. § Cousin.

himself have preferred: and, in order that they may be the better trained to their future profession, the Normal School should be placed near to a Government School, where they may be employed as monitors or pupil-teachers, under the guidance of Mr. KESSEN, when not occupied with their own normal instruction.

2. The pupils selected will be expected to possess already all the knowledge communicated in primary schools: and the special object will be to add to the information they may have already acquired, just and enlarged notions on the art of teaching, and on the details of its different branches. The subjects of the first labours of all normal pupils should be those parts of primary instruction in which they are not sufficiently grounded.

3. The age of admission shall be from 17 to 21 years: of the morality of the pupils chosen there must not exist the least doubt, and it will be advisable that they should have been regular attendants of some Christian place of worship, as nearly all their future scholars will belong to one or other denomination of that religion.

4. The course of instruction and exercises shall be as follows:

Religious and Biblical Instruction.
English Dictation, Reading and Composition.
Arithmetic, Algebra and practical Mathematics.
Geography and History, Ancient and Modern.
Land Surveying, Navigation, Mechanics.
Book-keeping, Agricultural Chemistry, and Drawing and Sketching as applicable to several professional pursuits.
Science of Music, and Elements of Science generally.
Elocution.

5. The length of the course shall not be less than two, or more than three, years: the first period should be devoted to improvement, or exercise in primary instruction: the second to specific and more elevated studies: and the third to practical and experimental teaching, under the eye of the Superintendent, in the Government School of Negombo, or of any other place to which this normal institution may be removed.

6. The reward held out for the encouragement of these normal pupils will be, immediate appointments or allowances on their being reported fully qualified, and advancement as the consequence of application and continued good conduct.

7. As it is perhaps not to be expected that these pupils will be able to afford to maintain themselves, whilst separated

from their families for a period of three years, the Central School Commission will undertake to board and lodge them; they consider that an average annual charge of £10 for each lad will be sufficient. A house for the accommodation of the whole, and servants, will also be found at the expense of the Commission, such charge not to exceed £30 yearly or £3 for each pupil; the parents will provide respectable clothing.

8. Every pupil of the Normal institution receiving the above allowance will be obliged, at the expiration of the course, to accept any Mastership to which the Central Commission may appoint him—he will receive a certificate numbered in proportion to his attainments and be removed according to that certificate as vacancies occur. The allowance of the first rank of Masters on their first appointment shall not be less than £48 yearly, of the second rank not less than £36, and of the third rank not less than £24, increasing respectively by £10, 6 and 4 yearly for the first term of 5 years, when the engagement will either cease or the Master be salaried at a permanent rate. But, in naming the above very moderate salaries in the first instance, the Commission wish it to be clearly understood, that *competent* Masters, when they can at once be placed in situations where their attainments will be brought into full effect, will be considered entitled to much higher emoluments. £100 a year will not be thought too high for the Master of a school of 100 boys on his first appointment, and the Commission are only anxious that the talents displayed will justify them in placing a high price on the qualifications of the masters.

The engagement of these masters with the Commission will be for five years and renewable for the same period at the expiration of each term. Immoral or refractory conduct will expose them to dismissal during the term, but they will not be at liberty to throw up such engagement without previously discharging all expenses incurred on their account by the Commission, and for this purpose indentures of engagements as Teachers, in which the fathers or friends must join, shall be entered into by the pupils according to a form for that purpose drawn up, and which shall specify the expense to be discharged before a Master can quit the service of the Commission.

9. The Normal Institution shall be visited at least once every quarter by the Inspector of Schools, and by one or more Members of the Central School Commission, and a report of their visit shall be made to the Commission, with a recommendation of such encouragement to the pupils as may serve to stimulate them.

10. An institution of this nature must have among its first arrangements some stipulation as to religious as well as secular instruction. The Superintendent and Instructor is therefore most especially enjoined not to enter into any discussion on disputed points of Christianity with his pupils, to confine himself to imparting a full knowledge of the Bible and of a Catechism acceptable to all denominations of Christianity: it will not be required of him to teach even the peculiar doctrines of the established Churches, and he cannot therefore think it unfair that the communication of the particular tenets of any sect or denomination should be forbidden.

(Signed) GEORGE LEE,
Secretary.

No. XII.

Rules respecting the Duties of Sub-Committees and Superintendents, passed by the Central School-Commission at a General Meeting held on the 12th October 1841.

Functions of Sub Committees.

1. The Sub-Committees represent the Central Commission, and shall act as much as possible in accordance with its principles and measures.

2. It is the duty of the Sub-Committees to inspect and examine the Schools and the Reports of the Schoolmasters, forwarded through the Superintendents to them, and transmitted by them to the Central Commission.

3. If the Sub-Committee perceive any thing they regard as objectionable in the management of a School, they shall intimate the same to the Superintendent, and if he will not adopt their views, the matter shall be submitted by them for the decision of the Central Commission.

4. In the appointmentof Superintendents the recommendation of the Sub-Committee shall be submitted to the Central Commission, with whom the appointment shall always rest.

5. In the appointment of Schoolmasters the opinion of the Superintendent shall be requested, and that, with the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, shall be submitted by the Sub-Committee to the Central Commission.

Functions of Superintendents.

1. The Superintendent shall be a Member of the Sub-Committee, when possible.

2. He shall visit and examine the School as frequently as he conveniently can and, if possible, accompany the Sub-Committee in their visits.

3. He shall be the sole medium of communication with the Masters relative to instruction.

4. He shall see that the resolutions of the Central Commission which regard Schools generally, and those of the Sub-Committee relative to the Schools under his superintendence, be carried into effect.

5. He shall countersign the Reports of the various Schoolmasters previous to their being forwarded to the Sub-Committee, and shall record therein his own visits to the Schools under his superintendence, together with such observations as he may deem necessary.

No. XIII.

Resolution respecting Chaplains' Schools, passed by the Central School Commission at a General Meeting held on the 17th August 1841.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Commission that, wherever there is a Colonial Chaplain, there ought to be a Boys' School and a Girls' School attached to his Church, and that the religious instruction of those Schools should be left under the uncontrolled direction of the Chaplain, but that the secular education should remain under the general direction of the Central School Commission.

No. XIV.

Further Resolutions respecting Chaplains' Schools, passed on the 25th February 1842.

1. That it is highly expedient that all children of parents, forming the Congregations of Colonial Chaplains usually performing Divine Service in the English language, should receive an Elementary Education under the superintendence of the respective Chaplains.

2. That whenever any Chaplain shall satisfy the Sub-Committee of his district that not less than 15 Boys or Girls, children of parents usually attending his Ministry, are desirous of becoming members of a School under his superintendence, he may receive pecuniary assistance to the amount of three-fourths of the whole expenses attending the education of such children, under the following provisions:

1st. That a return be made monthly to the Sub-Committee of the daily attendance of all Scholars, children of persons under his Ministry.

2nd. That at the least English Reading and Writing and Arithmetic so far as the Rule of Three, shall be taught.

3. That the Chaplain shall have the appointment and dismissal of the Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses and their Assistants; but that the Central School Commission will not defray their share of any portion of a salary exceeding the respective amounts in the following scale, unless the

Sub-Committee certify that competent persons are not to be obtained at those rates, viz.

For a Schoolmaster———	£36	per annum
„ Schoolmistress———	24	do.
„ Male Assistant———	24	do.
„ Female do.———	15	do.

4. That the Chaplain shall have the right of fixing the amount of fees payable by all or any of his Scholars.

5. That Books, Maps and Stationery shall be supplied for the use of the children abovementioned at the same rate as they are furnished to Government Schools.

6. As it may happen that children, other than those belonging to the Chaplain's congregation, may wish to attend his school, whereby further school-accommodation may be required, or other expenses incurred, a special application must in such case be made for assistance in their behalf to the Sub-Committee.

No. XV.

List of the Government Schools throughout the Island at the end of 1841.

Names of Schools	*Number of Masters*	*Number of Assistants*	*Number of Pupils*	*Religion*				*Average attendance*	*By whom Superintended*	*Estimated net expense for 1842*			*No. of Scholars in December 1840*	*Expense in 1841*			*Average cost to Government of Education per head*		
				Protestants	*Roman Catholics*	*Heathens*	*Mahometans*			£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																			
The Colombo Academy	2	5	165	135	19	8	3	140	The Revd. J. P. Horsford and the Revd. Joseph Bailey	570	0	0	103	510	15	5½	3	9	1
St. Paul's Boys' School	1	2	93	68	22	1	2	88	The Revd. J. P. Horsford	150	0	0	82	174	0	0	1	12	2
St. Paul's Girls'... do..	2	0	42	36	6	0	0	28	Ditto	105	0	0	45	120	0	0	2	10	0
St. Peter's ..... do..	1	1	111	69	33	0	9	71	George Lee Esq. and the Revd. B. Bailey	68	0	0	97	68	0	0	0	12	3
Dutch Consistorial do..	1	1	163	102	58	1	2	112	The Revd. J. D. Palm.	123	0	0	188	46	11	10	0	10	0
Do. Girls'..... do..	1	0	83	55	28	0	0	50	Ditto										
Grand-pass..... do..	1	0	80	47	30	3	0	52	George Lee Esq.	48	0	0	67	48	19	11	0	12	0
St. Thomas's Boys' do..	1	2	133	52	68	11	2	80	The Revd. J. J. Ondaatje	120	0	0	157	140	0	0	0	18	0¾
St. Thomas's Girls' do..	2	0	61	14	45	2	0	55	Ditto	33	0	0	30	25	15	0	0	10	10
Galkisse Boys'.... do..	1	0	30	25	4	0	1	20	The Revd. J. G. Macvicar	48	0	0	32	48	0	0	1	12	0
Galkisse Girls'.... do..	1	0	23	23	0	0	0	20	Ditto	14	14	0	16	14	14	0	0	12	9½

Names of Schools	Number of Masters	Number of Assts.	Number of Pupils	Religion: Protestants	Religion: Roman Catholics	Religion: Heathens	Religion: Mahometans	Average attendance	By whom Superintended	Estimated net expense for 1842: £	s.	d.	No. of scholars in December 1841	Expense in 1841: £	s.	d.	Average cost to Government of Education per head: £	s.	d.
WESTERN PROV.--*contd.*																			
Morottoe..... School	1	0	40	21	18	0	1	30	The Revd. J.G. Macvicar	48	0	0	29	36	0	0	1	4	0
Pantura ..... do..	1	0	53	52	0	0	1	47	T. Lavalliere Esq. & the Revd. D. J. Gogerly.....	48	0	0	62	36	0	0	0	18	1½
Caltura Boys'.... do..	1	1	82	63	12	6	1	68	T. Lavalliere Esq. & theRevd D.J.Gogerly	84	0	0	103	84	0	0	1	0	6
Caltura Girls'.... do..	1	0	38	36	2	0	0	26	Ditto.....	30	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	15	10
Negombo Boys'...do .	1	1	91	18	67	2	4	86	A. Walker Esq. and theRevd.R. S. Hardy	96	0	0	61	96	0	0	1	1	1
Negombo Girls'...do..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ditto.....	24	0	0	50	24	0	0	0	0	0
Chilaw *.....do..	1	0	14	5	9	0	0	8	J. Caulfield Esq.....	50	0	0	14	50	0	0	3	11	5
Calpentyn.....do...	1	0	35	11	19	0	35	28	Simon Casie Chetty Esq.	36	0	0	29	36	0	0	1	7	0
Kornegalle .....do..	1	0	41	12	20	8	1	27	W Morris Esq. and J. Armour Esq....	60	0	0	11	48	13	3¼	1	9	3¼
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																			
Galle, Upper School..	1	0	43	31	3	1	8	32	The Revd. J. Wenham..	48	12	0	52	48	12	0	1	2	7¼
Do. Lower ....do...	1	0	53	33	3	2	15	36	Ditto.....	48	0	0	53	48	0	0	0	18	1½

* The Schoolmaster at Chilaw does the duties of a Catechist also, without receiving any extra salary.

Names of Schools	Number of Masters	Number of Assts.	Number of Pupils	Religion: Protestants	Religion: Roman Catholics	Religion: Heathens	Religion: Mahometans	Average attendance	By whom Superintended	Estimated net expense for 1842 £	s.	d.	No. of Scholars in December 1840	Expense in 1841 £	s.	d.	Average cost to Government of Education per head £	s.	d.
SOUTHERN PROV.-*contd.*																			
Ratnapoora.... School	1	0	29	13	6	9	1	20	W. G. Forbes Esq.....	36	0	0	32	36	0	0	1	4	10
Bentotte..... do..	1	0	36	21	0	15	0	25	The Sub-Committee of Education.....	49	16	0	25	36	6	0	1	7	8
Ballepitty Modere do..	1	0	30	13	0	17	0	21	Ditto.....	36	0	0	40	36	0	0	1	4	0
Tangalle..... do..	1	0	23	10	0	13	0	13	Ditto.....	36	0	0	40	36	0	0	1	11	3¾
NORTHERN POVINCE.																			
Jaffna Pettah...School	1	1	76	51	25	0	0	54	The Sub-Committee of Education.....	54	0	0	88	54	0	0	0	14	2½
Vannarponne.... do..	1	1	44	0	0	44	0	31		39	18	0	50	39	18	0	0	18	1
Chundicully..... do..	1	1	54	5	33	16	0	38		40	4	0	85	40	4	0	0	14	10
Annicotta..... do..	1	1	90	1	2	87	0	28		43	16	0	88	43	16	0	0	9	8¾
Nellore..... do..	1	1	36	0	3	33	0	30		39	6	0	66	39	6	0	1	1	10
EASTERN PROVINCE.																			
Trincomalee Upper School.....	1	0	21	7	9	4	1	15	The Sub-Committee of Education.....	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Do. Boys'....School	1	1	76	9	17	40	10	48		60	0	0	148	48	0	0	0	15	10
Do. Girls'..... do..	1	0	25	16	9	0	0	19		36	0	0	0	36	0	0	1	8	9½
Batticaloa..... do..	1	0	13	2	0	10	1	11	— — —	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	18	6

Names of Schools	Number of Masters	Number of Assistants	Number of Pupils	Religion				Average attendance	By whom Superintended	Estimated net expense for 1842			No. of Scholars in December 1840	Expense in 1841			Average cost to Government of Education per head		
				Protestants	Roman Catholics	Heathens	Mahometans			£	s.	d		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CENTRAL PROVINCE																			
Kandy..... School	1	0	33	7	2	23	1	19	The Sub-Committee of Education.....	70	10	0	42	61	10	0	2	2	8¾
Matelle ..... do..	1	0	15	2	4	5	4	6	G. R. Mercer Esq.....	36	0	0	23	36	0	0	2	8	0
Badulla ..... do..	1	0	24	8	1	10	5	17	Capt. T. W. Rogers.....	57	0	0	32	57	0	0	2	7	6

No. XVI.

Statement of the Expenditure incurred during the Year 1841 *under the head "Education."*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges Ordinary—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.						
Established Salaries.						
Salaries of Masters and Teachers of the Schools in the Western Province	685	15	0			
Do.. of ...do.....do.....do..... Southern...do	156	0	0			
Do.. of ...do.....do.....do..... Northern..do	108	18	0			
Do.. of ...do.....do.....do..... Eastern....do	48	0	0			
Do.. of ...do.....do.....do..... Central....do	84	0	0			
Do.. of the Matron, Teachers and Servants of the Orphan Asylum at Colombo	169	4	0			
Do.. of the Secretary to the School Commission	150	0	0			
Do.. of a Messenger to.....do	9	0	0			
Charges Extraordinary—Sanctioned by the Legislative Council.				1,410	17	0
Incidental Contingencies.						
Contingent Salaries—including Colombo Academy	1,161	8	9¾			
Rent of Houses	165	16	5¼			
Travelling expenses of the Inspector and Visitors of Schools	12	6	11			
Miscellaneous charges including Books, furniture &c.	259	12	8¾			
	1,599	4	10¾			
Deduct School fees received and deducted from the Expenditure	42	14	10			
				1,556	10	0¾
				2,967	7	0¾
Arrears Paid in 1841.						
Ordinary—Established Salaries	9	18	0			
Extraordinary—Salaries Contingent £ 74 10 0						
Rent of Houses 24 14 0						
Miscellaneous 49 6 10						
	148	10	10			
				158	8	10
In all, Expenditure in 1841 ... £....				3,125	15	10¾

Exd.
P. G.

E. E.
H. Wright,—*Audr. & Acct. Genl.*

No. XVII.

Extract from a Report of the "Proceedings at the Annual distribution of Prizes to the Students of the Medical College, at the College Hall, Calcutta, on Thursday the 10th of February 1842.

List of Prizes and Honors given on Thursday, February 10th 1842.

Name of Prizeman	*Prize and Value*	*Class in College*	*Remarks*
Budden Chunder Chowdry	Case of Instruments	Passed Student..	
Mohes Chunder Nun.....	Gold Medal.....	Ditto	
Prosunno Coomar Mitter.....	1st Circlet of Merit	Ditto.....	
Mr. James Loos..	† Silver Medal ..	Ceylon Student .	
Mr. Ondaatje.. .	† Set of Books...	Ditto.....	
Sama Churn Dey.	Cos. Rs....120..	Unpassed Student	From Dw: Fund
Purmessor Doss..	Cos. Rs.... 90..	Ditto.....	Ditto
Enayret Hossain .	Cos. Rs. 90 & 2d Circlet of Merit	Ditto.....	Ditto only twice absent and altogether a very industrious intelligent Student
Mr. De Souza ...	Silver Medal....	Ditto.....	
Wazeer Khan, Dehlee Student	Cos. Rs.... 32..	Ditto.....	DwarkanathFund
Mr. Ludovice ...	A set of Books ..	Ceylon Student..	BestClinicalClerk
Mr. Wambeek...	A pocket case of Instruments ...	Ditto.....	Best Surgeon's Dresser.

* This prize the munificent giver, Baboo Ramgopal Ghose, of the firm of Kelsall and Ghose, put into Dr. Grant's hands with a request he would assign it to the Student who passed the best examination.

† Given this year by the Ceylon Government; hitherto by C. H. Cameron Esq. February 10, 1842.

By order of the College Council,

Fred. J. Mouat.
Secretary.

After the Right Honble the Governor General had presented the above prizes to the several successful competitors, His Lordship rose and spoke to the following effect:

'That he would take the opportunity afforded to him by the distribution of prizes and diplomas to express the satisfaction with which he regarded the continued prosperity of the Medical College, and he would at the same time express the pleasure with which he had listened to the Report read by the Secretary to the College Council, Dr. Mouat, and gathered from it the successful results of the exertions of those to whom the care of this College was entrusted.

He might fairly say that he looked on this College as the most important and the most interesting of all the Institutions which had been founded by the Government for purposes of education. It could not exist indeed without the other schools, but it crowned all their objects, it turned at once to practical and useful application the acquirements which were there obtained, and sent into the world young men qualified to take a place in an honorable and lucrative profession, and either to serve Government in its charitable and Military establishments, or to follow in Medical practice an independent and not less respectable career. It was his anxious hope that, through the means of the Medical College, the benefits of the healing art, taught in its best forms and applied on the best principles, would be disseminated throughout India; *and he was glad to say that from the excellent character maintained by the students, sent to us by the Government of Ceylon, the fame of the Institution would be known, and the happy results of the instruction imparted at it would be felt and acknowledged, even beyond the limits of our own Empire* He had during his residence in India watched the progress of this College in all its details, and the progressive course of many measures intended to increase its usefulness, with the warmest interest; where its success had not seemed to keep pace with that interest, it was known to many present that he had been ready to remark, to examine, and to stimulate. It gave him infinite pleasure on the present occasion to say, that he was satisfied with all that he had seen and heard, that in its Schools, its Museums, its Libraries, its Hospitals, and charitable dependencies, there seemed to be all the order and efficiency and zealous application of ability which were conducive to success, and he begged the Professors, and those who acted in co-operation with them, to accept the cordial thanks of himself and of the Government.

He offered also his congratulations to the students who had obtained diplomas, and wished them success in their career. He pointed out to them, that the same diligence and good conduct which had gained them distinction on that day, would ensure their further success. He wished the younger students, who would one day appear before the examiners as competitors for like prizes and for proofs of merit, to mark the effects of diligent application. It was one defect of some of them, as strongly dwelt upon in the Report read by Dr. Mouat, that there was an irregularity of attendance, by which they seemed to waste the bounty of the Government, and to turn to but partial account the advantages which were offered to them, and which had diminished, if not ceased. He exhorted any present, to whom this fault could be justly imputed, to consider how much, in its commission, they sinned against themselves, and he trusted that the warning on the one hand, and the honorable distinctions which had been given, on the other, would have due effect.

He felt that he could not dissolve this assembly, the last of the kind at which he should have to preside, without once more expressing his deep interest in this Institution, and he earnestly prayed that it might long continue to flourish to the advantage of its students, to the honor of those who had founded and fostered it, and to the general promotion of human happiness.

Correspondence

ON THE SUBJECT OF CHAPLAINS' SCHOOLS.

To The Honorable the President of the School Commission

Sir,—The Chaplains, since the appointment of the new School Commission, not having the means of supporting Schools for the children of their respective congregations, it becomes my duty to endeavour to ascertain whether some plan cannot be devised by which they may receive assistance from Government, without a sacrifice of principle either by them or the Commission.

I beg therefore to submit the following for your consideration, taking the enclosed printed document acted on in England as the general basis.

1st.—Can the Commission grant aid to each Chaplain, who may wish it, to support a Boys' and Girls' school for the children of his congregations, admittance at the same time being given to all others who are not unwilling to submit to the regulations of his schools, yet leaving the *entire management* of such schools with the Chaplain, subject, however, to the inspection of the Inspector of the School Commission, or, at out-stations where he cannot visit, subject to the inspection of a person to be nominated to visit those schools for him, provided he be a member of the national Church of England and Ireland, and provided such nomination be not objected to by the Archdeacon in the absence of the Bishop, in order that both the Government and the School Commission may be fully satisfied that the money granted by them is advantageously employed?

2d.—I would propose that no aid be granted to any such school unless one-fourth of the expenses of such School be defrayed by funds to be provided by the Chaplain, and that this when practicable should be raised to one-half of the expense of each school.

If the constitution of the present Commission will allow of general education being conducted on some such basis as the above, reserving to Government that to which it has a clear right—the power of inspection to satisfy itself that its money is properly laid out by each denomination or society or individual to whom it is voted—no reasonable person could I think object to it.

To make my meaning quite clear and to prevent all possibility of misapprehension, I will put a particular case, that of the Chaplain of Trincomalie, who at the time of the establishment of the present Commission had six Schools under his care. In a letter addressed to me, he thus expresses himself:

"As a Clergyman of the Church of England and Chaplain of Trincomalie, it is my earnest desire to do all in my power to promote the education of those committed to my charge. I wish therefore to open two Parochial schools, one for Boys and one for Girls, *under my sole management* and in which *Religious instruction according to the principles of the national Church will be given.*—The schools I mean to be open to all without exception, who, when made acquainted with the above fundamental rule, wish for admittance. Not only have I no objection to, but *I earnestly court* the visits of the Government Inspector to these proposed establishments; and further, if at this distance from Colombo frequent visits cannot be made by the Inspector, I cordially agree to a person being nominated to inspect for him, *provided he be a member of the national Church and provided such nomination be approved of by the Archdeacon in the absence of the Bishop of the Diocese.*

The expense of two such schools here I reckon at £8 per mensem. Of this sum I hope to raise even now £2 per mensem *and as the blessings of sound instruction become better known and consequently more valued, a larger sum.* It has always been a principle with me that Government should only aid and that the people should also do *something* for themselves. At Colombo where education is valued, half the expense was cheerfully borne by the people in the schools opened by me. Here I trust in time to induce them to do the same but I wish to begin by calling on them to contribute one-fourth at least."

I know from experience that the Chaplain of Trincomalie has not found any difficulty in conducting schools on the above principle of instruction, and admission, which if I mistake not, must be that ultimately pursued by the Commission with regard to different denominations, and which in some particular instances, unless I have misunderstood my informant, is the spirit in which some schools are now almost superintended and conducted.

As it is my wish at present to confine myself simply to the ascertaining the conditions on which aid can be granted by the School Commission, I shall only add that it will afford me unfeigned satisfaction to find that the wishes of such of the Clergy as wish for schools can be met on the above principles.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

JAS. M. S. GLENIE,
Archdeacon.

No. 106.

Central School Commission,
Colombo, August 7, 1841.

SIR,—The President of this Commission having brought under consideration your letter to him which was given in yesterday, I was directed to enquire whether by the words "*funds to be provided by the Chaplain,*" you mean amount of fees to be paid by the Scholars, or contributions of the parents independent of those fees for schooling,

and by which the Chaplain is in the first instance to defray one-fourth and afterwards one-half of the expense of each School.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt. servant,

The Venerable
The Archdeacon.

GEORGE LEE,
Secy.

9th August, 1841.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I have to state that by the words "funds to be provided by the Chaplain" I meant the sums to be paid by the Scholars for schooling and such other contributions as the Chaplain's influence with his parishioners may enable him to raise among them, these being the only sources I am acquainted with, from which he can realize funds to defray the fourth or the half of the expense of his Schools.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

The Secretary
of the School Commission.

JAS. M. S. GLENIE,
Archdeacon.

No. 117.

Central School Commission,
Colombo, August 18, 1841.

SIR,—Referring to your letter to the President of this Commission respecting aid to be given to Chaplains' Schools, I am directed to communicate to you a Resolution passed at a General Meeting held yesterday, copy of which I annex.

I have the honor to be, &c.

The Venerable
The Archdeacon.

GEORGE LEE,
Secy.

RESOLUTION REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Read a letter from the Venerable the Archdeacon respecting Chaplains' Schools—and his reply regarding the funds to be provided by the Chaplains in part-support of those Schools.

RESOLVED,—That it is the opinion of this Commission that, wherever there is a Colonial Chaplain, there ought to be a Boys' School and a Girls' School attached to his Church—and that the religious instruction of those Schools should be left under the uncontrolled direction of the Chaplain, but that the secular education should remain under the general direction of the Central School Commission. And that this Resolution be communicated to the Archdeacon.

True Extract.

GEORGE LEE,
Secy.

Trincomalie, 26th October 1841.

Sir,—The recent arrival of the intelligence that Her Majesty has been pleased to call to her counsels the Conservative Statesmen of Great Britain induces me to address you on the subject of Education in Ceylon as connected with the Church of England.

You are aware that a great majority of the Clergy of this Archdeaconry conscientiously disapprove of the constitution of the present School Commission, composed as it is of all denominations of Christians;—and further of the religious instruction prescribed by the Commission which is of such a nature as to forbid a Clergyman, acting with or under the Commission, from giving his young flock at school instruction in the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England.

The consequence has been that those Clergymen who conscientiously believe themselves to be forbidden to unite with those whom they hold to be schismatics and heretics and equally forbidden to suppress in the education of the young of their flocks those doctrines and that discipline which are peculiar to the National Church, and which, by their ordination vows they are sworn to teach and maintain—have been compelled to withdraw from all connection with the Government Schools formerly under their superintendence, and to witness with grief *religious instruction they disapprove of given to the young members of their congregations who frequent the Government Schools solely owing to the absence of all other means of education.

You are aware also that the *late* advisers of Her Majesty endeavoured to introduce into England a plan of Education similar to that established very lately in Ceylon by Mr. S. Mackenzie, but that they failed in the attempt owing to the opposition of Her Majesty's *present* advisers and were obliged to abandon it.

A compromise was entered into between those late advisers of Her Majesty and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the result of that compromise was a †Minute laid before Parliament and approved of by that great Council of the State.

Upon the basis of that Minute I have drawn up the annexed paper which I beg to submit to you as President of the Central School Commission as the terms upon which I wish to open and conduct two Schools in Trincomalie. They are terms which I think might be advantageously adopted as the basis of a Minute on Education between the Central School Commission and the Clergy of Ceylon: but that is merely my opinion as I am not authorized to express the sentiments of any of the Clergy of the National Church.

I request the favor of an attentive consideration of the annexed paper and a speedy reply. It would not be candid in me were I to conceal from you that such is the importance which I attach to the subject *of education in Church principles for Churchmen* that in the event of your reply being unfavorable it will become my bounden duty to submit the subject through the duly authorized Civil and Ecclesiastical authorities to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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* *i. e.* Such religious instruction as excludes those peculiar doctrines of the National Church which distinguish her from Romanism and the 1000 and 1 forms of Dissent.

† This Minute has been republished in the *Ceylon Herald*, early in 1841 I believe, from an English paper.

I feel it right to add that the slightest enquiry in Trincomalie would convince you that the Masters and Mistresses now employed in the Government Schools here, and the very great majority of the Parents, are anxious to see Schools established under my superintendence and upon the principles laid down in the annexed paper.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

The President
Of the Central School Commission.

S. OWEN GLENIE,
Chaplain of Trincomalie.

1.—Aid to be afforded by Government towards the establishment and maintenance of two Schools (one for boys and one for girls) to every Clergyman duly licensed by the Bishop of the Diocese to the cure of souls within this Archdeaconry.

2.—The amount of this aid to be specially determined in each case and to be given on the following conditions:

3.—The Schools to be under the sole superintendence of the Clergyman, who establishes them, and to be termed Parochial Schools.

4.—The Masters and Mistresses of these Schools to be appointed by Government but to be nominated by the Clergyman under whose superintendence the Schools are placed. They are always to be Members of the Church of England, and they are ipso facto to vacate their posts if they apostatize from the Church.

5.—The education given in these Schools to be SECULAR and RELIGIOUS.

6.—The SECULAR instruction to be prescribed by Government and to be precisely the same as that afforded in the Government Schools.

7.—The RELIGIOUS instruction to be prescribed by the Bishop of the Diocese, and to be consequently in strict conformity with the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England.

8.—*All* persons seeking admission into these Schools shall be allowed to enter them when they have been fully instructed in the nature of the religious education prescribed. If any cannot conscientiously receive such religious instruction they are expected not to enter the School; or if conscientious scruples should arise after they have entered it, they are expected either to conquer these scruples or to leave the School.

9.—The Government to exercise, by means of the Inspector of Schools, the right of inspection over these Schools in all matters, religious instruction excepted.

10.—In cases where the Inspector owing to distance or other causes cannot frequently inspect, he shall be at liberty to name some person to inspect for him provided such person be a member of the Church of England.

11.—Neither the School Commission in Colombo nor its Sub-Committees at other Stations shall interfere in any way with the Parochial Schools (beyond prescribing the *secular* education) neither JOINTLY nor SEVERALLY—for if they may interfere or visit JOINTLY,—Parochial Schools will be subject to interference or visitations on

the part of the Romanists, Presbyterians, or Dissenters who are Members of the Commission—and if they may interfere or visit SEVERALLY, the indecent spectacle of a Romanist Priest or Dissenting Preacher interfering with or visiting a Clergyman's Parochial School will be exhibited.

12—The above condition is indispensable because the Clergy of the Established National Church can never recognize an equality in station and priviledges between them and Dissenting Ministers of any kind as long as the National Church remains an integral portion of the State; much less can they place themselves in a subordinate position to them which they would do if they superintended Schools over which Romanists and Dissenters are to exercise a visiting power. Still less can they ever recognize any *right* either direct or indirect on the part of Romanists and Dissenters to interfere with the education of Churchmen.

13. All communications from the Central School Commission regarding *secular* instruction to the Clergy superintending parochial schools to be made to them directly by the Secretary of that body.

14. The Clergy superintending parochial schools shall make Quarterly Returns to Government of the number of scholars and of other matters usually included in Quarterly Returns.

15. The principles sought to be laid down in the above terms are those of *non-interference*. The majority of the Clergy do not seek to interfere in any way with Romanists and Dissenters and are only anxious that the same *non-interference* they are willing to extend towards others should be extended towards them. They wish all Xtians to be left at liberty to give such religious instruction to their children as they respectively approve of. The majority of the Clergy *in fact* pray for toleration and that they may not be persecuted for conscience's sake, as they *now* virtually are by being told that *they must either have aid towards schools for the education of the young of their flocks upon principles they cannot subscribe to or have no aid at all.*

S. O. GLENIE,

No. 202. *Central School Commission,*
Colombo, November 13, 1841.

SIR,—Your letter of the 26th ultimo, addressed to the President of the Central School Commission, was laid before a General Meeting of this Commission held yesterday, and I was directed to inform you that their views on the subject of Schools under the superintendence of Colonial Chaplains have long ago been communicated to the Archdeacon and I was instructed to refer you to him.

The Revd. S. O. Glenie,
Colonial Chaplain,
Trincomalie.

I have, &c.
GEORGE LEE,
Secy.

Trincomalie, 12th November 1841.

SIR,—I regret that my inadvertence should be the cause of my troubling you with this letter. To the 10th paragraph of the enclosure which accompanied my letter of 25th October may I request you to add after "Member of the Church of England" the words "and not objected to by the Ordinary." These few words should have been inserted originally and are (as you will perceive) necessary to complete the proviso contained in the 10th paragraph.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

The President of the School Commission.

S. OWEN GLENIE,
Col. Chaplain.

Trincomalie, 24th November, 1841.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from your Secretary, written, I presume, by the direction of the Central School Commission during your absence from Colombo;—for your acknowledged courtesy and high character render it impossible for me to conclude that a letter remarkable for nothing but its uncourteous and unsatisfactory nature could ever have been penned by your direction. Nor can I for a moment bring myself to believe that you would ever have condescended to direct that the only reply to my letter of the 25th October should be a studied evasion of the request it contained.

I have not used the expression "studied evasion" without design, and that I am correct in my application of it will be evident from the two following considerations.

1. The Central School Commission must have been perfectly well aware from the mere fact of my having addressed you that "their views on the subject of Schools under the superintendence of Colonial Chaplains communicated to the Archdeacon" were known to me and had not been considered satisfactory.

2. If the Central School Commission have taken the trouble to read *my letter*, they will find that the Schools they had in view when writing to the Archdeacon are totally different affairs from those mentioned by me. They had in view *existing* Government Schools, and wished upon certain conditions to obtain for these Schools the superintendence of the Colonial Chaplains. I had in view *contemplated* parochial schools to be opened and partly maintained by Clergymen and only to be aided by Government—Schools which a mere tyro in educational matters must allow to be establishments differing exceedingly from the Government Schools of this Colony.

That my meaning should be misunderstood by the Central School Commission, or that, if understood, it should be met by studied evasion, does not in the least surprize any one who knows how utterly unacquainted with the science of education many of its members are, and that the majority is composed of individuals dissenting from the Church of England, and holding the political opinions of that great party one of whose distinguishing features has been hostility towards the National Church.

This however is but of little importance as the present advisers of Her Majesty will no doubt strenuously enforce toleration towards the conscientious members of the Church of England as well as towards Dissenters; and before long direct that in Ceylon, as well as in England, members of the National Church shall no longer be placed in the dilemma of having either no education for their children or education based upon principles which the Clergy of that Church are, by their ordination vows bound to oppose and discountenance.

Before however I proceed by a Memorial to the duly constituted authorities to pray for justice and toleration to the Church of England in this Colony in matters of education—(and my prayer will simply be for the extension to Ceylon of the principles of the Minute agreed upon by Her Majesty's advisers and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and sanctioned by Parliament)—I wish to call your attention to the following extracts from the Governor's Minute of 29th May 1841 because it appears to me that this Minute directs the Central School Commission to do all that I have requested of them in my letter of 25th October, and further, because it may, if carried honestly into execution, render a Memorial on my part unnecessary.

"It would also be a most important part of their duty to "promote the religious education of such of the community as "belong to the Christian faith, and the funds under their ma- "nagement will therefore be equally applicable to this purpose."

"Besides the establishment of Government Schools the Com- "mission will be at liberty to grant sums in aid of any private "schools which they may consider deserving of encouragement "but always on the condition that they shall have the full "right of inspection and examination without interfering in any "way in the management."

The Minute from which the above is extracted has only been brought to my notice since I addressed you on 25th October or I should certainly have adduced it *then* for the same purpose as that for which I *now* quote it. Unless these extracts are intended to be a dead letter, and put forward merely to tranquillize the apprehensions of Churchmen without however any intention of acting upon them—distinct promises are given that the Central School Commission will promote religious education and grant aid to other than Government schools on a condition to which no reasonable man can object—inspection.

I now beg to claim the fulfilment of these promises. It is my wish to open in Trincomalie for the youth of my congregation who certainly come under the denomination of "such of the community as belong to the Christian faith," two Schools for boys and girls in which religious instruction strictly according to the principles of the National Established Church will be given. Over these Schools the Central School Commission "shall have the full right of inspection and examination without interfering in any way in the management."

I beg to be informed whether the Central School Commission will, in fulfilment of its published promises, grant me aid in establishing and maintaining these Schools; and if so, of what nature and to what amount.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. O. GLENIE,
Col. Chap. Trincomalie.

The President of the
Central School Commission.

No. 216. *Central School Commission, Colombo, November* 30, 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that your letter of the 24th November, addressed to "the President of the Central School Commission, has been this day laid by him before the Commission, under the impression that it was intended not for him alone but for their consideration: and I have been directed to acquaint you that it will be brought forward at the next General Meeting. At the same time in order to prevent mistakes, the Commission desire me to request that any letters intended for the consideration of the Commission may in future be addressed either to "the President and Members of the Central School Commission" or to "the Secretary," as their organ.

I have &c.

The Revd. S. O. Glenie,
Col. Chaplain
Trincomalee.

GEORGE LEE,
Secy.

No. 217. *Central School Commission, Colombo, December* 8, 1841.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 30th Ultimo, I have been directed to inform you that your letter of the 24th was brought before a General Meeting of this Commission held yesterday, and to acquaint you that the Central School Commission still doubt whether you are in possession of the Resolution to which they in their former letter alluded, and of which I now transmit a copy. By the words "that the secular education should remain under the general direction of the Central School Commission" they did perhaps imperfectly explain their meaning, which is, that they shall have the full right of inspection and examination, either by the Sub-Committee or by any other person they may nominate, without interfering in any way in the management of the Chaplains' Schools.

Upon these terms the aid you may require for the support of your Schools will be readily afforded.

I have &c.

The Revd. S. O. Glenie,
Col. Chaplain
Trincomalee.

GEORGE LEE,
Secy.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE CENTRAL SCHOOL COMMISSION AT A GENERAL MEETING HELD ON THE 17TH AUGUST 1841. ENCLOSED IN THE ABOVE LETTER TO MR. GLENIE.

6. Read a letter from the Venerable the Archdeacon respecting Chaplains' Schools and his reply regarding the funds to be provided by the Chaplains in part-support of those Schools.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Commission that, wherever there is a Colonial Chaplain, there ought to be a Boys' School and a Girls' School attached to his Church and that the Religious In-

struction of those Schools should be left under the uncontrolled direction of the Chaplain, but that the secular education should remain under the general direction of the Central School Commission and that this Resolution be communicated to the Archdeacon.

20th December, 1841.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant and the enclosed Resolution, of which latter I have been for some time in possession. The explanation you have been directed to afford of a part of the Resolution certainly renders it more agreeable to His Excellency's Minute of 29th May, and consequently more satisfactory.

To prevent all possible misunderstanding I annex what *I* believe to be the meaning of the amended form of the Resolution. It will be for you to inform me if I am incorrect in my interpretation of an "imperfectly explained meaning."

Resolved—that it is the opinion of this Commission that wherever there is a Colonial Chaplain there ought to be a boys' School and a girls' School attached to his Church, and that the religious instruction of those Schools should be left under the uncontrolled direction of the Chaplain, but that the secular education should remain under the general direction of the Central School Commission i. e. the Central School Commission shall have the full right of inspecting these Schools, and of examining the pupils in the secular branches of their education either by Sub-Committees or by any other person they may nominate, without interfering in any way in the management.

From the Resolution itself, and from the explanation of the latter part of it given in your letter, I collect the following:

1. That every Chaplain ought to have two Parochial Schools, one for boys and one for girls.
2. That the religious instruction given in these Parochial Schools is to be under the uncontrolled direction of the Chaplain.
3. That the secular education should be under the general direction of the Central School Commission.
4. That the Central School Commission shall have the full right of inspection and examination.
5. That there shall be no interference on the part of the Central School Commission with the management of the Chaplains' Schools.

To the propositions contained in the paragraphs numbered (1, 2, 3 and 5) I fully assent, remarking only that by "uncontrolled" must be understood *uncontrolled by the Central School Commission*, for the religious instruction given by every Clergyman of the Church of England to any portion of his congregation must be under the control of his diocesan.

On paragraph (3) I wish to observe that as uniformity in National Education should always be enforced when practicable, and as it is practicable to enforce such uniformity in secular instruction without violating the rights of conscience, it would be very desirable if the Central School Commission would go further and *prescribe* the secular instruction to be given in the Chaplains' Schools, making it one condition of aid to these Schools as well as to all other Schools they may assist, that the secular instruction afforded in them should be precisely the same as that bestowed in the Government Schools.

With regard to the proposition laid down in paragraph (4) I have to remark that while I cordially assent to the full right of the Central School Commission "to inspect and examine," I must demur to that right being exercised by "*any*" person they may appoint, for the following reasons:

1. Inspection appears to me to be already provided for beyond the control of the Central School Commission. If I am not in error (and I particularly wish to be set right in this point if I should be wrong) the same authority that appointed the Central School Commission appointed also an "Inspector of Schools." If so, it seems to me that the Central School Commission cannot interfere with the appointment made by a higher authority than itself, one to which in fact it owes its own existence, and consequently that the right of Inspection appertains to the "Inspector of Schools" and not to "*any*" person the Central School Commission may nominate. The appointment therefore by the Central School Commission of "*any*" person to "inspect" appears to me invalid, an usurpation of a power belonging only to a higher authority, and an encroachment on the Office of the "Inspector of Schools." I cheerfully consent to the inspection, as far as secular education is concerned, of any Schools under my management by the gentleman now filling the Office of Inspector, and further, to the nomination by him of any individual to inspect in his stead, provided such individual be a member of the National Church. To this proviso I conceive there cannot be the slightest objection as the Inspector himself is a Member (if I am rightly informed) of that Church.

2. To the appointment by the Central School Commission of "*any*" person to examine the Chaplains' Schools I can never assent, because the very principles of Toleration and religious liberty appear to me to be set at nought by the assumption of a right to nominate "*any*" person to examine Schools which are strictly Parochial, and evidently intended by the Central School Commission to be Church of England Schools, if the Resolution you have forwarded me has any meaning at all. As that document is now worded the Central School Commission claim the right of examining Chaplains' Schools by the means of "*any*" persons, be they Romanists, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Baptists, Unitarians, Deists, Mahometans, Heathens or Atheists.

That the Central School Commission may examine the Government Schools by means of "*any*" persons I fully admit, for the Government Schools are so constituted in the article of religious instruction as to admit "*any*" persons as pupils whatever be their religion; but to claim the right of examining the Chaplains' Schools by "*any*" persons is a claim at utter variance with the great principle of Toleration. I trust therefore that the Central School Commission will see the reasonableness of the proposition I am about to make, and by acceding to it, remove the only ground of difference at present existing between us on the subject of Chaplains' Schools. I heartily rejoice that all our differences have been narrowed down to ONE as the question thereby becomes exceedingly simple. This "one" difference, however, it is but fair to state, I consider vital and incapable of being adjusted, as far as *I* am concerned, by any compromise whatever.

If the Central School Commission cannot accede to my most reasonable proposition I shall have no resource but to appeal to the justice of Her Majesty's Government and their known opinions warrant me in concluding that Toleration to the National Church

in Ceylon will be awarded by them as fully as it is to dissent. More than this, i. e. TOLERATION, though I might, I do not claim in the matter of the education of the youth of *my own congregation*. I say "my own congregation" for with other denominations of Xtians I have not the slightest wish to *interfere*, and to *unite* with them I conscientiously believe myself to be peremptorily forbidden by my ordination vows.

As my Schools will only be for my own congregation (not excluding however others who wish to enter them and promise to conform to the rules) and will be conducted strictly on Church principles, I do not anticipate from any unprejudiced man the slightest objection to the following propositions:

"The Central School Commission shall have the full right of "inspecting the Chaplains' Schools, as far as secular education is con- "cerned, by the Inspector of Schools or by any person nominated by that "Officer to inspect in his stead, provided he be a member of the "Church of England. The Central School Commission shall also "have the full right of examining the pupils in the Chaplains' "Schools, as far as secular education is concerned, by (1) Sub- "Committees, if such Sub-Committees be composed of members of "the Church of England, only such (2) members of the Sub-Com- "mittees as are members of that Church, or by (3) any persons "whatsoever, provided also that they be members of the National "Church."

Less than *this* I cannot surely ask for the National and Established Church of the Empire, of which it is as integral a portion as the Parliament or even Monarchy itself, and *this* is even little enough to be granted to that Church as long as it is distinguished from all Sects by being *established* while they are only *tolerated*.

Inspection and examination of the Chaplains' Schools, as far as religious instruction is concerned, will doubtless be provided for by the Diocesan or his Representative in this Colony.

In conclusion I beg to point out a most desirable object to attain—viz., that the same parties who conduct the examination in *secular* instruction should also conduct it in *religious* instruction. And this I conceive may be easily attained (if my proposition be acceded to) by nominating no persons to examine or inspect Chaplains' Schools who are disapproved of by the Diocesan or his Representative in Ceylon.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

The Secretary of the Central School Commission.

S. O. GLENIE,
Col. Chap. Trincomalie.

No. 6. *Colombo, January* 6. 1842.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, which was laid before a Meeting of the Central School Commission held yesterday, when I was directed to state in reply, that your understanding of the Resolution in question is in conformity with the intentions of the Central School Commission.

With regard to the 4th head of the Resolution, to which you object, namely "that the Central School Commission shall have the full right of inspection and examination," the Central School Commission have to state that *they have no wish unnecessarily to interfere with the religious scruples of any individual or body of Christians, by appointing any person to examine any School, who may be obnoxious to the Chaplain thereof on account of a difference in communion.* The Central School Commission are therefore perfectly willing to acquiesce, as regards yourself, in the proposition that "the Central School Commission shall have the full right of examining the pupils in the School or Schools connected with your congregation, as far as secular education is concerned, by Sub-Committees if such Sub-Committees be composed of Members of the Church of England, or by such Members of the Sub-Committees as are Members of that Church, or by any persons whatever provided they be Members of that Church."

But if the view taken in your letter as to the independence of the office of Inspector be correct, the Central School Commission cannot make any stipulation with regard to inspections by the Inspector or persons whom he may depute, if he have the power of doing so, (which the Central School Commission are inclined to question) and therefore they refrain from attempting to do that, which may be beyond their power, namely, to make any stipulation with respect to the Inspector.

The Central School Commission are not prepared to prescribe the secular instruction to be given in Chaplains' Schools. You are therefore, so far as the Central School Commission are concerned, at perfect liberty to give such instruction as you may deem most advantageous to your pupils.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. Servant.

GEORGE LEE,
Secretary.

The Revd.
S. OWEN GLENIE.

Trincomalie, 7th January 1842.

SIR,—Not having received any answer to my letter in reply to yours of the 8th ultimo, I beg to inquire whether it has been received, and to request an answer to it at your earliest convenience; as in the event of your communication being unsatisfactory I wish to lose no time both in memorialising Her Majesty's Government and in taking such steps as may appear to me adviseable to open Schools for the young of my congregation independent of all connection with the Commission.

I have the honor to be,

Your obdt. Servant.

S. OWEN GLENIE.
Col. Chap. Trincomalie.

The Secretary
School Commission.

Trincomalie, 11th January 1842.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant and to express my sincere satisfaction at the reception my proposition has met with from the Central School Commission.

All impediments to my compliance with the resolution of 17th August 1841, as subsequently explained in your letters, being now removed, it is my wish that there should be in Trincomalie (in the terms of that Resolution) a boys' School and a girls' School attached to my Church.

During the period that I was a Member of the Trincomalie Sub-Committee of the late School Commission two Schools were opened here at my suggestion, and the Master and Mistress recommended by me were appointed to these two Schools, which were then intended to be under my superintendence.

Both these persons, Mrs. Williams and Mr. Edwards are Members of the Church of England and both wish to be employed under me in the Chaplain's Schools. The Christian inhabitants of this station whose children attend these two Schools (and none but Christians do attend them) desire also that their children should attend the Chaplain's Schools, or rather that these Schools should become the Chaplain's Schools, as they have very lately evidenced by a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor, a copy of which has been forwarded to me by the Memorialists.

I beg to propose therefore that the Schools now under the charge of Mrs. Williams and Mr. Edwards be considered the Chaplain's Schools and be transferred to me accordingly.

The cost of these Schools to Government is, I believe, at present £6 10s. per mensem, and I desire no additional pecuniary assistance beyond this sum from the Commission. I estimate indeed the expence of the two Schools in an efficient state at nearly £11; but as I have always been of opinion that Government should *aid* and *not defray all expences*, it is my intention to provide from other sources for all expenditure beyond £6. 10s. In time I trust to reduce even this sum, but that cannot be done until the advantages of education are more appreciated at Trincomalie than they are at present.

With regard to all necessaries for secular instruction, as I intend that the same plan of secular education shall obtain in my Schools as is adopted in the Government Schools, I trust that I shall be supplied by the Central School Commission with books, maps, stationery &c. on the same terms as the Government Schools are supplied, which are, I am given to understand, *sales at low prices*. All books &c &c. necessary for religious instruction I shall of course provide myself. Some assistance I hope for in procuring suitable furniture for School-rooms.

Having now come to an understanding with the Central School Commission by which the due *religious* as well as *secular* education of the youth of my congregation has been secured, I beg to refer to my first letter to you in which I state that to the Government Schools, as applied to the population of Ceylon at large, comprising as it does Mahometans and Heathens, I entertain little or no objection. I make this reference merely in order that the proposition I am about to submit may not, in consequence of that letter being forgotten, be considered inconsistent with the principles I have avowed in this correspondence.

In return for the aid afforded towards the Chaplain's School I offer to visit and to do all in my power to promote the well-being and advancement of any Schools the Central School Commission may open here, and to make such arrangements that no rivalry or collision shall ever exist between the Government Schools and the Chaplain's Schools beyond the laudable rivalry of excelling each other in all that may promote the advancement of the pupils.

I should perhaps have replied in a former part of this letter to that portion of yo r communication which concerns the Inspector of Schools. I have already observed that to inspections by that Gentleman I have no objection, as he is a Member of the Church of England; and from the resolution arrived at by the Central School Commission concerning examiners, I entertain no doubt but that if any gentleman be nominated at any time to inspect in his stead, that such person, by whomsoever nominated, will be also a Member of that Church. More than this I do not consider it necessary to stipulate for.

It will be time enough, if any dissenter should succeed that gentleman hereafter, to make some arrangement for the inspection of Chaplain's Schools by a Churchman.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
S. Owen Glenie.
Col, Chap. Trincomalie.

The Secretary
Central School Commission.

12th January 1842.

Sir.—Since the letter accompanying this was written, Mr. Edwards has informed me that in consequence of the School, under his charge having been united to the Government Elementary School, he has resigned His situation as second Master, simply because he desires, as a Member of the Church of England, to be employed in the Chaplain's School in preference to the other. I request therefore that he may be appointed the Master of the Chaplain's boys' School. I have taken the house in which his School assembled for my boys' School and am informed by the parents and guardians that every boy who attended the School formerly when under Mr. Edward's charge will *without one exception* attend the Chaplain's School; as the establishment of a Chaplain's School is precisely the thing they are anxious for, having memorialled His Excellency against the merging of Mr. Edward's School into the Elementary School of this station, and for the opening of two Schools under the Chaplain.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
S. Owen Glenie,
Col. Chaplain.

The Secretary
of the Central School Commission.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE CENTRAL SCHOOL COMMISSION AT A MEETING HELD ON THE 18TH JANUARY 1842.

7. Read two letters from the Revd. OWEN GLENIE in reply to the Secretary's letter of the 6th instant.

Read also a petition to the Governor from the Heads of Burgher families in Trincomalie relative to the discontinuance of the Upper School at that place.

Resolved that these letters and the petition be referred for Report to the Sub-Committee at Trincomalie.

That a letter be written to Mr. O. GLENIE, acknowledging the receipt of his letters and informing him that they have been so referred.

No. 23.

Central School Commission, Colombo, January 19, 1842.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 11th and 12th instant and to inform you that they have been referred for report to the Sub-Committee of Education at Trincomalie.

I have &c.
GEORGE LEE,
Secy.

The Revd. S. O. Glenie,
Col. Chaplain,
Trincomalie.

Trincomalie, 24th January 1842.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant. Comparing it with the following extract from your communication of 8th December 1841,

> " Upon these terms the aid you may require for the
> " support of your Schools will be readily afforded",

I am totally at a loss to conceive why any further delays should be created to obstruct the opening of the Chaplain's Schools in Trincomalie, *as I have complied with your terms.*

Much valuable time has been already lost in a correspondence which would have been wholly unnecessary had the Central School Commission but avoided "imperfectly explained meanings" in so important a document as their resolution of 17th August 1841; or had they but *at once* conceded those terms, which, I regret to say, it has required repeated letters on my part one by one to elicit,—and which I cannot but suspect, from the chariness with which they have been doled out, to have been granted most unwillingly.

It is my anxious wish to avoid embarking in any further profitless exchange of letters which this reference to a Sub-Committee may probably produce, but instead thereof to commence without delay the discharge of a part of my duty towards the young of my congregation by superintending their Education. I shall therefore feel obliged by a *direct* answer to my demand for aid in opening and supporting two Chaplain's Schools. Whether that direct answer be "yes" or "no" is, when compared with the importance of obtaining a *direct* answer, a matter of trifling moment, beyond the fact of its necessarily being the welcome termination of this protracted correspondence.

If an affirmative reply be given by the Central School Commission I can at once exchange an unnecessary waste of time and stationery for active exertion,—and if a negative answer should be their pleasure I shall have but to add my humble Memorial to that of the Inhabitants of Trincomalie in the confident expectation of receiving rom His Excellency equal justice towards Members of the National Church in all matters connected with the education of their offspring.

On the 16th I opened a Chaplain's boys' School in consequence of my having been completely satisfied with the concession contained in your letter of 6th January. I now request for this School the following aid: (1) In money £3 per mensem, commencing 16th January, as a Schoolmaster's Salary including Schoolhouse rent. (2) some furniture suitable to a School room, and (3) the permission, as there is no bookseller here, to purchase books &c. &c. from the depository of the Central School Commission upon the same terms as these thing are disposed of to the pupils of the Government Schools.

With regard to the Chaplain's girls' School, I have not yet opened one in consequence of my having requested the Central School Commission to transfer the School now conducted by Mrs. WILLIAMS over to me. To this request I must beg for the favor of a *direct* answer. If that answer be affirmative every thing can be at once arranged. If the reply be a refusal, still matters can be arranged immediately as Mrs. WILLIAMS is prepared to resign her present situation and to accept a similar one under me. All her pupils are equally prepared to leave their present School and enter the Chaplain's, and of this their Parents have already apprized His Excellency the Governor by a Memorial.

Permit me, in conclusion, to reiterate my earnest request for a *direct* answer, and to assure the Central School Commission that I anxiously desire to terminate a protracted correspondence by commencing without delay that in which I trusted this correspondence would long ago have ended,—*the Establishment of two Chaplain's School in Trincomalie.*

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

The Secretary of the
Central School Commission.

S. OWEN GLENIE,
Col. Chaplain.

No. 33. *Colombo, January 29th* 1842.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and have been directed to acquaint you, that your former communications were referred to the Sub-Committee at Trincomalie to ascertain the propriety, or otherwise, of converting the two Government Schools into Chaplains' Schools; and you will no doubt yourself at once perceive that, until an answer shall have been received from them, a definite reply cannot be given to your letter of the 24th.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt. Servant,

The Revd.
S. OWEN GLENIE,
Trincomalie.

GEORGE LEE.
Secretary.

LUTION PASSED BY THE CENTRAL SCHOOL COMMISSION AT A MEETING HELD ON THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1842.

2. Read a letter from C. P. LAYARD, Esq. forwarding a Report the Sub-Committee at Trincomalie on a memorial to the Governor f certain Burgher Inhabitants of that place, and on Mr. OWEN GLENIE's letter of the 11th January requesting that the two Government Schools may be transferred to his care as Chaplains' Schools.

Resolved, that a copy of Mr. GLENIE's letter of the 11th January (which bears on the petition referred to the Central Commission for Report) and a copy of the Report of the Sub-Committee at Trincomalie be forwarded to Government, with a letter stating that the Commission consider the Report of the Sub-Committee, taken in connection with Mr. GLENIE's letter, in itself sufficient to account for the union of the two boys' Schools at Trincomalie, and to shew that the transfer of the Government Schools to the Superintendence of Mr. GLENIE is neither necessary nor desirable.

2. That the letter and Report of the Sub Committee at Trincomalie be acknowledged with thanks, and that they be laid before the first General Meeting that can be convened. That, in the meantime, it be suggested to the Sub-Committee to give a copy of their Report to the Revd. Mr. GLENIE, if they themselves deem it expedient, to do so. That an Advertisement be published for a second Master in the Government School at Trincomalie, in the room of Mr. EDWARDS resigned.

3. That the Revd. Mr. GLENIE be informed that the Commission have now received the Report of the Sub-Committee at Trincomalie, and that his last letters, and the Report conjointly, will be laid before the first General Meeting that can be convened; which, however, it is proper to state, cannot be immediately done, on account of the absence from Colombo of many Members of the Commission on public duty.

Sub-Committee of Education,

Trincomalie, 26th January 1842.

SIR,—I have the honor to return the Memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor by certain Inhabitants of Trincomalie, which accompanied a copy of a letter from the Revd. S. O. GLENIE forwarded with your letter of the 19th Instant, together with a Report of the Sub-Committee on the subject to which they refer.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES P. LAYARD.

The Secretary of the
Central School Commission
Colombo.

REPORT.

The number of boys in the Government boys' Schools, in April 1840, had increased to such an extent (120 boys) that the Sub-Committee, for the purpose of their accommodation as well as the benefit of the pupils, recommended a division of the School, and that two Schools

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should be formed, "the one to be placed under a Master of sup[illegible] attainment, and a subordinate Teacher, and the lower School to [illegible] main under the charge of the present Teachers, and in occupation [illegible] the present School room."

The Central Commission were pleased to approve these arrange[illegible] ments, and in February 1841 a partial division was made, on the Sub-Committee securing, on the recommendation of Mr. GLENIE, a candidate for the situation of second Master of the upper School, Mr. EDWARDS, previously a Tutor under Mr. GLENIE, in St. Paul's School, who was put in possession of a class from the boys' School on a separate establishment, the class consisting of such a number of boys as he was thought capable of managing and as might have formed the nucleus of a Superior School if a head Teacher had been forthcoming. Every endeavour, however, altho' accompanied with liberal pecuniary inducements, to secure a competent person proved unavailing, and the Sub-Committee at length, from various considerations, some of which are known to the Central Commission, and with a view to the common interest of both Schools and a more efficient Superintendence, proposed the reunion of the two Schools in the more commodious house hired for the upper School, retaining the services of Mr. EDWARDS for a division of it, which was to consist of his own boys, about twelve in number. This has been since carried into effect, with the concurrence of the School Commission, with the exception of that portion of the Sub-Committee's intention relative to the occupation of the more commodious building, the causes interfering with which the Sub-Committee are unwilling to touch upon.

The Memorial now to be reported upon has reference to this measure of uniting the Schools and the solicited appointment of Mr. GLENIE as Superintendent of the upper boys' School and the girls' School. The resignation of Mr. EDWARDS and the fact that he has already established a School under Mr. GLENIE, to which he has attracted his former pupils, whatever the Sub-Committee may think of the character of this defection, precludes the necessity of any observation on the subject of the former School. In respect to the girls' School, the Sub-Committee have abstained from any enquiry into the wishes of the Mistress, to which Mr. GLENIE in his letter makes allusion, considering it sufficient, that she holds a situation under the Commission and that she would be guilty of gross dereliction of duty were she to compromise in any way the interests of her employers, and that private communications with her or the Individuals who have signed the Memorial, which there is reason to believe is the contrivance of Mr. EDWARDS, as to their intentions or an explanation of them (for it is not clear whether their object be simply that the Schools should be Superintended by Mr. GLENIE or that they should, in the spirit of Mr. GLENIE's own intention, be made Church of England Schools, of which they are not Members) would only have a tendency to contract within narrower limits, the little public spirit and independence by which certain classes of the Community are characterized. The Sub-Committee are however of opinion that this School has been eminently successful under their management and the superintendence and immediate direction of Mrs. LAYARD, a sacrifice of which advantage would be scarcely compensated by the transfer proposed and the mere change of denomination from a Government to a Parochial or "Chaplain's" School, particularly as, however de-

airable the Memorialists, three of whom only have children in the School, may think the transfer to Mr. GLENIE's charge, the generality of the pupils (there is scarcely an exception) are neither Members of that Gentleman's congregation or communion.

The Sub-Committee do not wish to appear to be, as they are not, actuated by hostility to Mr. GLENIE or to his plans of improvement; they can only regret that that Gentleman, so highly qualified to benefit the rising generation, should find it inconsistent with his principles to co-operate with them in furtherance of the same objects, the more so, that a community small as that of Trincomalie will not admit of the co-existence of several independent educational establishments, and that the majority of the inhabitants are either Heathens or professors of other forms of Xtianity than that of which Mr. GLENIE is a Minister, and it is scarcely possible to meet their necessities for instruction on any principles less liberal than those on which the Commission have conducted their Schools, to an adoption of which Mr. GLENIE would after all have himself to resort, whether acting in co-operation with or independently of the Commission.

The above arguments have reference to the transfer of the Government girls' School. As to the fitness of placing it in the power of the Chaplain at Trincomalie, when it is considered practicable, to set on foot Schools for the benefit of his own flock in aid of his spiritual labors among them, there can be no difference of opinion. The Sub-Committee beg to recommend that every such necessary assistance may be granted.

The Sub-Committee forward a Statement showing the number of children attending the Government Schools at this station and of the number of children for whom the Subscribers to the Memorial are interested in providing, in terms of their own, "a suitable education." It will be perceived from this Statement and the premises, that none of the Memorialists are Members of the Church of England; that one-third of the Petitioners are not as they represent themselves heads of families, being unmarried or having no families; that a greater number have not children capable of benefitting by the arrangements they propose; and that, of the remainder there are only 15 children, distributed over the three Government Schools, of which they form a very small proportion, and that it was never contemplated to deprive those of the advantages possessed by seven of them in the upper School by the fancied merging into the elementary School, provision having been made for their continuance, after the union of the Schools, under their proper Teacher. The Sub-Committee have to correct a mistake into which the Memorialists and Mr. GLENIE have equally fallen, that the Schools in question were established by Mr. GLENIE; that Gentleman was certainly extremely useful while he was a Member of the Sub-Committee, but a sanction for the establishment of a second boys' School was applied for before he became a Member, and suggestions had already been entertained for the establishment of a girls' School.

Sub-Committee of Education
Trincomalie, 24th January 1842.

CHARLES P. LAYARD,
Hon. Secy.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE REPORT.

Trincomalie, 24th January, 1842.

Persons subscribed Memorial.	SCHOOLS. *Upper Boys.*	*Lower Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Remarks.*
Mr. G. Maartensz	0	1	0	Has 4 children—6 years and under. (Wesleyan.)
„ Roelofsz	1	0	1	Has 3 do.—1 unable to attend School aged 4 years. (do.)
„ Hunter	1	0	0	Three under 6 years—(Wesly.)
„ Dornhorst	0	0	2	The third an infant—(Wesly.)
„ Crispeyn	1	0	1	(Roman Catholic.)
„ S. J. De With....	1	0	0	A boy & girl—latter does not
„ A. E. Tap	0	1	0	(Wesleyan.) [attend. (do.)
„ H. A. De With ...	1	0	0	(Roman Catholic.)
„ J. Tap	0	0	0	An infant child. (Wesley.)
„ De Visser.....	2	0	0	Step children& an infant daugh-
„ Nasson	0	2	0	Natural child.(Wesl.) [ter.(R.C.)
„ T. De With.....	0	0	0	One child about 5 years, girl—(Wesleyan.)
„ Gibson.....	0	0	0	Boy of 6 years—(Wesleyan.)
„ Raux	0	0	0	Two children under 5years(R.C.)
„ Redlich	0	0	0	One child, an infant—(Wesley.)
„ H. Meerwald	0	0	0	Two children under 4 years—do not go to school—(do.)
„ G. De With	0	0	0	One child under 6 years, do. do.
„ Colomb.....	0	0	0	A child of 2 years, (R.C.) [(RC.)
„ P. De With.....	0	0	0	An infant—(Wesleyan.)
„ A. Seyp	0	0	0	A child of 2 years—(R.C.)
„ Dudley.....	0	0	0	A daughter under 6 years—does not go to school—(R.C.)
„ Mendis Modliar ..	0	0	0	A child of 2 years—(R.C.)
„ Gambs.....	0	0	0	Married, but no children (Wes.)
„ Herleig	0	0	0	Do. do. (R.C.)
„ Lourensz.....	0	0	0	Do. do. (Wesl.)
„ J. Buttery	0	0	0	Bachelor (do.)
„ D. Meerwald	0	0	0	Do. (R.C.)
„ Stephen.....	0	0	0	Do. (Wesl.)
„ Kreitszheim	0	0	0	Do. (do.)
„ Keyzer	0	0	0	Do. (R.C.)
„ Holgate	0	0	0	Do. (Wesl.)
TOTAL...	7	4	4	
Average of children attending Govt.Schools	15	75	28	

CHARLES P. LAYARD,
Hon. Secy.

2d February, 1842.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter of the 29th ult. Your reasons for delay with regard to the girls'School may be perfectly correct, but they have however no reference whatever to the boys' school. I would not receive the *present* Government boys' school as a transfer for it is attended by very few indeed of my congregation, but on the contrary principally by heathens. I opened a boys' School on the 16th ult. which is now in full operation and well attended. With regard to this School, I again request a direct answer to the demand for aid contained in my letter of the 24th ult. as this School will be wholly unaffected by any reference you may have made to your Sub-Committee.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your obedient servant,
S. OWEN GLENIE,
Col. Chaplain.

The Secretary
of the Central School Commission.

Trincomalie, 7th February, 1842.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant which I deeply regret to say does not appear to me to be characterized by plain straight-forward dealing.

This is so serious an assertion that I feel myself compelled to prove it. By certain official documents of the Central School Commission, communicated by you to me, bearing the dates respectively of 17th August 1841, December 8th 1841, and January 6th 1842, the Central School Commission plainly declared, that there ought to be attached to every Chaplain's Church a boys' and a girls' School upon certain conditions, and they pledged themselves that, if these conditions were accepted, aid in establishing the said Schools should be "readily" afforded.

In these conditions, as subsequently modified by the Central School Commission, I acquiesced, and placing, too credulously I almost fear, implicit reliance in the official promises of the Central School Commission, opened on the 16th January a boys' School in Trincomalie. For this School I have requested that which the Central School Commission solemnly bound itself to afford, and that also "*readily*," AID. To this application simple as it is I have not been able to obtain a direct answer, but advantage has been taken of *a matter quite distinct from the ESTABLISHMENT of a boys' School viz., a request on my part for the TRANSFER to me of an existing girls' School*—to evade rendering a simple reply to a plain request.

A boys' School and a girls' School are two separate establishments. Both may co-exist or either may exist without the other. It may be expedient to open both at once or at different times. It may be expedient to open one and not the other. In my judgment it was expedient to open *at once* a boys' School upon the conditions proffered by the Central School Commission and it was not considered expedient to open a girls' School, but to solicit the transfer of one already existing.

I demand therefore in the name of justice that two separate things be decided upon separately; and be held by the Central School Commission to be what they really are, *separate and unconnected.*

Awaiting therefore a reply concerning the transfer of an existing girls' School, which may require enquiry and deliberation on the part of the Central School Commission, I claim as a *right* the fulfilment of their promise of aid towards the boys' School. I claim it as a *right*, because having complied with the conditions to which a direct promise of aid was annexed, I have a right to demand that the Central School Commission keep its *officially expressed promises.*

In order that I may be clearly understood I beg you to remark that I leave out of the question altogether the *establishment* or *transfer* of a girls' School. That I shall hereafter enter upon., At present I confine myself to the solicitation of the "aid" mentioned in my letter of 24th ult. towards a Chaplain's boys' School opened on the 16th January in strict conformity to those conditions to which the Central School Commission has annexed a PROMISE of ready aid. To this request I must beg a direct reply that if unfavourable I may at once apply to His Excellency the Governor for redress, as I have no desire upon an uncertainty, arising from the delay or unwillingness of the Central School Commission to observe their own officially expressed promises, to continue incurring a heavy expense without seeking by all lawful and justifiable methods to obtain relief from the supreme authority in the Colony.

You inform me that my last letters and the Report of the Trincomalie Sub-Committee conjointly will be laid before the first General Meeting, for the purpose, I presume, of enabling that Meeting to come to a decision respecting the transfer of the existing girls' School. In the name of justice I protest against this course until the report of the Trincomalie Sub-Committee has been submitted to me for my remarks. The Trincomalie Sub-Committee are the servants of the Central School Commission: they are necessarily prejudiced in favor of their own body, and their report must be one-sided. Indeed I know personally that their prejudices are all against the establishment of Chaplains' Schools. Now it is necessary to the formation of a right judgment on the part of the Central School Commission either that wholly unprejudiced parties should have been requested to report, or that if a one-sided report of interested and prejudiced individuals has been received, that that report should be submitted for the remarks of the party prejudiced perhaps the other way. If this be not done I protest against any decision formed by the Central School Commission upon a report tantamount to one-sided evidence, *and do hereby protest*, declaring that I shall in the event of any adverse decision so formed being communicated to me, appeal at once to the Supreme authority in the Colony against it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Secretary
of the Central School Commission.

S. Owen Glenie,
Chaplain of Trincomalie.

Trincomalie, 8th February, 1842.

SIR,—With reference to the concluding portion of my letter of yesterday, I beg to state that I have received from the Sub-Committee here, by your directions, I believe, a copy of their Report. As this is early Tappal day, I have only time to call upon the Central School Commission to suspend, until the receipt of a letter which you will receive from me by to-morrow's post, any decision they may be inclined to form upon that report, as I hereby pledge myself to prove, what I have observed with equal astonishment and regret, viz. that the report in question contains matter at direct variance with the truth.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

S. OWEN GLENIE,
Col. Chaplain,

To the Secretary
of the Central School Commission.

Trincomalie, 9th February, 1842.

SIR,—With reference to the following letter this morning received,

"*Sub-Committee of Education,*
"*Trincomalie, 8th February,* 1842.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Sub-Committee of Education, on a "suggestion of the Central Commission, to put you in possession of "the enclosed communication made to the Central Commission on "the 26th ultimo.

"I have the honor to be,
"Sir,
"Your very obedient Servant,

"Revd. S. O. GLENIE."
"&c. &c. &c.

"C. P. LAYARD,
"*Hy. Secretary.*"

and with reference to the concluding portion of my letter to you of the date of yesterday I am glad to observe that the Central School Commission have at length thought proper to forward me the Report of the Trincomalie Sub-Committee for the purpose, I suppose, of receiving my observations upon it, in order to the formation on their part of a fair judgment.

(1.) I think it my duty to remark on this Report that Mr. EDWARD'S conduct in resigning his situation under the Central School Commission needs only to be placed in a fair light to appear quite different from what is implied in the report. Mr. EDWARDS is a member of the Church of England and he has been brought up by me. He was informed by me that with the sanction and concur-

rence of the Central School Commission Chaplains' Schools would be opened here. He at once and naturally expressed a wish to be employed by me in preference to remaining in his present situation, and when I told him that having arranged with the Central School Commission, I was about to open a boys' School he resigned his former employment to accept office under his benefactor and pastor.

(2.) Mrs. WILLIAMS also cannot fairly be considered guilty of any dereliction of duty in stating that as a Member of the Church of England she would much rather be employed under the Chaplain, when that Chaplain informed her that the girls' School he would establish would be sanctioned and aided by the Central School Commission. She could not but conclude, as Mr. EDWARDS did, that what that body sanctioned and aided must have their approbation, and that consequently she could in no way be considered as opposing the Central School Commission or acting improperly or compromising the interest of her employers, when expressing a natural wish to be employed under her pastor with the aid and sanction of the School Commission.

(3.) I know from the very best authority i. e. that of the person who drew it up, that Mr. EDWARDS was not the contriver of the Memorial.

(4.) The wishes of the petitioners as made known by them to me are that the Schools should be similar to what St. Pauls Schools were i. e. Church of England Schools.

(5.) I am quite at a loss to conceive how any enquiries to elicit truth can have a tendency to contract the public spirit of certain classes.

(6.) Any unprejudiced person may easily ascertain that the general desire of the people of Trincomalie is that the girls School now in existence should be under the Chaplain's superintendence. The benefit this School has derived from the unceasing exertions and christian labours of the lady mentioned would certainly not be *sacrificed* but continued, were the people's wish complied with, as I have that lady's (a member of the Church of England) own promise to that effect.

(7.) I beg to differ in toto from the report of the Sub-Committee and that from personal enquiry, regarding the inability of the inhabitants of Trincomalie, from the smallness of their numbers, to support by adequate attendance several independent Schools. There is plenty of room for two Chaplain's Schools, and two or more Government Schools:—the two former for those who look upon the Chaplain as their Pastor—the two latter for other denominations of Christians, for Heathens and Mahometans.

(8.) But I now proceed to the more serious part of my observations upon the report of the Sub-Committee, observations which will fully bear out the assertion in my letter of yesterday. How statements so directly at variance with truth could be made I cannot conceive, but I beg it may be understood that I do not for one moment imagine them to have been made by the Sub-Committee

here wilfully, or that those Gent'lemen have any further connection with such mis-statements than that of having allowed themselves without due enquiry to receive information tendered them. It is stated that none of the memorialists are "members of the Church of England." I positively declare this to be utterly untrue, and aver from the best authority viz. SEEING them constantly in Church, administering the Holy Eucharist to many among them and from their own lips (and nothing would gratify me more than to hear the Central School Commission address the same questions on this subject to the petitioners that I have) that the majority of the Petitioners do consider themselves members of the Church of England and look upon me as their Pastor.

The number of the Petitioners' children is considerably understated in the report. Within my own knowledge are the following cases. *Four* children have been assigned to Mr. HUNTER instead of *seven*, *three* to Mr. DORNHORST instead of *four*, *one* to Mr. REDLICH instead of *two*, and I have no doubt but that similar erroneous statements have been made with regard to others.

One individual, Mr. COLOMB, has been put down as a Romanist, when the fact is that he is a Protestant, *and* 19 *persons have been set down as Wesleyans when not one of the whole nineteen is a Wesleyan. This is so startling a fact that I beg to annex the confirmation of it from their own authority.*

(9.) I have now stated quite enough to prove the report to be wholly useless as a report and utterly unworthy of credit where facts are concerned. With regard to the tone and tenor of it (excepting where kind and flattering mention is made of me as an individual) I must declare that I consider it one-sided and prejudiced, evidently emanating from minds very favorable to the Central School Commission's plans of education, and just as unfavorable to the establishment of Chaplains Schools, for though it is quite true that the report recommends aid to Chaplains Schools, it effectually neutralizes that recommendation by endeavouring to shew that there are no members of the Church of England to attend such Schools. The Sub-Committee seem to be quite ignorant of the nature of a Colonial Chaplain's office and of the extent of his duties,—and from this much error has arisen. An English Colonial Chaplain at any station is appointed and salaried by Government to minister to all European and Indo-European Christians who do not themselves expressly decline his services. All such Christians he must consider as his flock until they cut themselves off from that flock. And the presumption therefore ought to be that every European or Indo-European Christian who does not avow himself a Member of some other communion is a Member of that Church whose Ministers are appointed and paid by Government to officiate among its Christian subjects.

(10.) The facts of the case are, in conclusion, that I wish to open Chaplains Schools for the young of my congregation, and that the people committed to my charge also desire such establishments (for many I know from personal enquiry entertain this desire who did not

sign the Memorial to His Excellency) and these facts no sophistry can explain away nor any reports invalidate, as any person desirous of eliciting truth might easily ascertain in the course of a few hours' enquiry.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The Secretary
of the Central School Commission.

S. Owen Glenie,
Col. Chaplain.

Trincomalie 8th February 1842,

Gentlemen,—In a report upon a Petition you addressed to His Excellency the Governor you have been described as being Wesleyans; will you have the goodness to inform me whether you are Wesleyans or not?

Your obedient servant,

To those of the Memorialists,
to His Excellency the Governor
concerning Schools, who are not
Roman Catholics.

S. Owen Glenie,
Col. Chaplain.

Copy. *Trincomalie, 9th February* 1842.

Revd. Sir,—I have the honor to reply to your letter of yesterday, and remain, for the parties addressed,

Revd. S. Owen Glenie,
Colonial Chaplain,
Trincomalie.

Your most obedient servant,
W. F. Redlich

Mr. Gibson. I am not a Wesleyan but consider the Revd. Mr. Glenie my Pastor (Signed) J. Gibson.
„ G. Maartensz. I am not a Wesleyan (Signed) G. Maartensz.
„ Roeloftsz. Absent at Jaffna but well known to be no Wesleyan.
„ Hunter. I am not a Wesleyan (Signed) J. Hunter.
„ Dornhorst. I was never a Wesleyan (Signed) F. Dornhorst.
„ S. J. De With. I am not a Wesleyan but consider the Revd. Mr. Glenie as my Pastor (Signed) S. J. De With.
„ A. E. Tap. I am not a Wesleyan (Signed) A. E. Tap.
„ J. Tap. I am not a Wesleyan (Signed) J. Tap.
„ Nasson. I am not a Wesleyan (Signed) J. Nasson.
„ T. De With. I am not a Wesleyan (Signed) T. De With.

Mr. REDLICH. I am not a Wesleyan but consider the Revd. Mr. GLENIE my Pastor (Signed) W. F. REDLICH.
" H. MEERWALD. I am not a Wesleyan (Signed) J. H. MEERWALD.
" P. DE WITH. I am a Presbyterian (Signed) P. H. DE WITH.
" GAMBS. I am a Presbyterian (Signed) G. GAMBS.
" LOURENSZ. I am a Presbyterian (Signed) J. LOURENSZ.
" J. BUTTERY, Absent at Jaffna but well known to be no Wesleyan.
" STEPHEN. Absent at Jaffna but well known to be no Wesleyan.
" KRETZSHEIM. Absent in the country but well known to be no Wesleyan.
" HOLGATE. I am an Episcopalian (Signed) R. B. HOLGATE.
" L. M. MAARTENSZ. I am not a Wesleyan but consider the Revd. Mr. GLENIE my Pastor (Signed) L. M. MAARTENSZ.

True copy

S. OWEN GLENIE,
Col. Chaplain

No. 40.

Central School Commission,
Colombo, February 16, 1841

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 8th and 9th instant, and to acquaint you that the same will be laid before a General Meeting to be called next Tuesday.

I have &c.

The Revd. S. O. Glenie,
Col. Chaplain,
Trincomalie.

GEORGE LEE,
Secy.

19*th February*, 1842.

SIR,—Not having received any reply to my letter of the 7th instant, I request you will have the goodness to inform me whether any answer is to be returned that I may lose no time in taking such steps as appear to me expedient in the event of its not being intended to reply to that communication. I enclose my observations upon the Report of the Trincomalie Sub-Committee which I request the Central School Commission for their own sake, if they desire as such a body must do to form a correct judgment, to weigh carefully in connection with that report. The School for boys opened here on 16th January (relative to which I request a reply to my letter of the 7th instant) contains now 28 boys on the School-roll, and during these last two monthsthe Government School, instead of being diminished by the competition of the Chaplain's School, has increased from 76 to 86 boys. This fact requires no comment.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obdt. servant,

The Secretary of the
Central School Commission.

S. O. GLENIE,
Col. Chaplain.

REPORT of the Sub-Committee of Education at Trincomalie.

1.—The number of boys in the Government boys' School in April 1840 had increased to such an extent (120 boys) that the Sub-Committee for the purpose of their accommodation as well as the benefit of the pupils recommended a division of the School, and that two Schools should be formed, the one to be placed under a Master of superior attainments and a subordinate teacher, and the lower School to remain under the charge of the present teacher and in occupation of the present School-room.

2.—The Central Commission were pleased to approve these arrangements, and in September 1841 a partial division, was made on the Sub-Committee securing, on the recommendation of Mr. Glenie, a candidate for the situation of second master of the upper School, Mr. Edwards, previously a Tutor under Mr. Glenie in St. Paul's School, who was put in possession of a class from the boys School on a separate establishment—the class consisting of such a number of boys as he was thought capable of managing and as might have formed the nucleus of a superior School if a Head Teacher had been forthcoming. Every endeavour, however, altho' accompanied with liberal pecuniary inducements, to secure a competent person, proved unavailing, and the Sub-Committee at length, from various considerations, some of which are known to the Central Commission, and with a view to the common interest of both Schools and a more efficient superintendence, proposed the reunion of the two Schools in the more commodious house hired for the upper School, retaining the services of Mr. Edwards for a division of it, which was to consist of his own boys, about twelve in number. This has been since carried into effect with the concurrence of the School Commission, with the exception of that portion of the Sub-Committee's intention relative to the occupation of the more commodious building, the causes interfering with which the Sub Committee are unwilling to touch upon.

OBSERVATIONS ON THIS REPORT BY THE REVD. MR. GLENIE.

In the opinion of the Sub-Committee two Schools were wanted here for boys even so long ago as April 1840, and yet in the 4th paragraph of this very report they state "that a community so small "as that of Trincomalie will not admit of the co-existence of se- "veral independent educational establishments." As there has never been any intention entertained or expressed of opening here more than two boys Schools the word "several" must of course be understood to mean "two." The opinions of the Sub-Committee therefore on this head are self-contradictory. They appear however never to have entertained the latter of these two contradictory opinions until they heard of the intention of opening the Chaplain's Schools. The inference to be drawn is very clear.

2.—I beg it may be observed that, though the application for the division of the Government School was made 25th April 1840, and reiterated in a letter dated 6th August 1840, enclosing a resolution passed by the Sub-Committee on 23d July about "dividing the "School" yet that no definitive answer on this subject was ever received from the Central Commission, nor indeed any letter directing the establishment of a gir's School and an Upper boys School until September. I arrived here 24th July 1840 and joined the Sub-Committee on 9th September when I moved certain resolutions about establishing two new Schools, one for boys and one for girls, on principles not acted on here before. At that period there was but one School in Trincomalie, a boys School. The letter of the Secretary of the Central Commission dated 24th September 1840 is clearly an answer to the letter of the Secretary of the Sub-Committee here dated 11th September which letter forwarded the resolutions agreed upon 9th September, resolutions *proposed* by *me*. The Colonial Secretary's letter No. 33 of October 12th 1840 is also clearly an approval by Government of the resolutions moved here on 9th September. On this I shall further remark at the proper place (in my observations on paragraph 7) I only desire it here to be borne in mind (the Central School Commission can easily refer to their own records) that the letter of the Secretary of the Central School Commission dated 24th September is an answer to a letter from the Secretary of the Trincomalie Sub-Committee dated 11th September 1840.

A division of the existing boys' School *had, it is true, been recommended*, but *never sanctioned*, in a letter dated *25th April 1840 which* appears to be in the handwriting of the Revd. J. P. HORSFORD. In *this letter occurs this remarkable passage* "they (i. e. the Sub Com- *mittee)* "*have reason to think that several families* who do not at "present send their children might be anxious to avail themselves "of the superior advantages of such an institution" thus clearly shewing that beyond the 120 boys at the Government School there were many others for whom a School was desirable. The accuracy of this assertion has been proved by the fact that the Chaplains' boys School opened only one month ago contains now 28 boys. It is evident therefore that two boys Schools *were*, in the opinion of the late Chaplain, and *are* in the opinion of the present Chaplain, needed in Trincomalie. And this opinion is shewn to be correct by the state of the newly opened Chaplains School. I recommended Mr. EDWARDS as a Candidate for a Mastership not in a mere division of the existing Government School, but in a School of a totally different na-

3.—The memorial to be reported upon has reference to this measure of uniting the Schools and the solicited appointment of Mr. GLENIE as Superintendent of the upper boys School and the girls School. The resignation of Mr. EDWARDS and the fact that he has already established a School under Mr. GLENIE to which he has attracted his former pupils, whatever the Sub-Committee may think of the character of this defection, precludes the necessity of any observation on the subject of the former School. In respect to the girls School the Sub-Committee have abstained from any enquiry into the wishes of the Mistress, to which Mr. GLENIE in his letter makes allusion, considering it sufficient that she holds a situation under the Commission and that she would be guilty of gross dereliction of duty were she to compromise in any way the interests of her employers, and that private communications with her or the individuals who have signed the Memorial, which there is reason to believe is the contrivance of Mr. EDWARDS, as to their intentions or an explanation of them (for it is not clear whether their object be simply that the Schools should be superintended by Mr. GLENIE or that they should, in the spirit of Mr. GLENIE's own intention, be made Church of England Schools of which they are not Members) would only have a tendency to contract within narrower limits the little public spirit and independence by which certain classes of the community are characterized. The Sub-Committee are however of opinion that this School has been eminently successful under their management and the superintendence and immediate direction of MRS LAYARD, a sacrifice of which advantage would be scarcely compensated by the transfer proposed and that the mere change of denomination from a "Government" to a "Parochial" or "Chaplains School," particularly as, however desirable the Memorialists, three of whom only have children in the School, may think of the transfer to Mr. GLENIE's charge, the generality of the pupils (there is scarcely an exception) are neither Members of that Gentleman's congregation or communion.

ture, of a much higher order and intended to be distinguished from all other Government Schools except St. Pauls by being in a great measure self-supporting (see resolutions of Trincomalie Sub-Committee of 9th September 1840.) Mr. EDWARDS was admitted as a Candidate at COLOMBO, examined there and appointed by the Central School Commission itself. He came here as 2nd Master of an upper School which was always considered totally distinct from the other Government School and never reckoned a part of it in any way. As second Master he entered not 12 boys as stated in the report but 21 (see School record) and continued for months to instruct them. A union (the word 'reunion" in the report is absurd, for that cannot be reunited which had not been originally united) of his School with the other it appears to me was never contemplated until I had mentioned that I was corresponding about two Chaplains Schools and hoped to make that now under Mr. EDWARDS, the Chaplains boys School. The inference to be drawn here is also very clear. The Sub-Committee are unwillling to enter into the causes which prevented their obtaining the more commodious School house. I am not unwilling to do so however, and shall be ready with my observations when required, upon what they may state.

3. Mr. EDWARDS and Mrs. WILLIAMS are Members of the Church of England. Both when they accepted their situations expected to be placed under my superintendence, and what they then expected they have ever since continued to desire. The employers of Mr. EDWARDS and Mrs. WILLIAMS were the Central School Commission. They were informed by me that under the sanction and with the aid of the Central School Commission two Chaplains Schools were to be opened here. They naturally expressed a wish to be employed under their pastor and it altogether passes my comprehension to discover how they could in any way compromise the interests of their employers by being employed or by expressing a wish to be employed in two Schools to be opened with the aid and under the sanction of those employers, the Central School Commission. It equally passes my comprehension to discover how enquiries properly made with a view to elicit truth can have a tendency to contract public spirit and independence (however small in quantity) within narrower limits.

I affirm from the very best authority, and pledge myself to its correctness, that Mr. EDWARDS was not the contriver of the Memorial to His Excellency the Governor. The object of the petitioners I clearly understand; they wish for two Schools under my sole superintendence formed on the model of what St. Paul's Parochical Schools in Colombo were, when originally established. The Sub-Committee here consists of only two gentlemen one of whom is certainly what may be termed "a sleeping partner," and it should be borne in mind that the Lady mentioned in the report, is the wife of the other and active member. No one can bear stronger testimony to the exertions, and excellent intentions of that Lady than I do, and it gives me sincere pleasure to say that she has kindly promised, should the School be transferred to me, to continue her praiseworthy labours, so that no "sacrifice" need be made. Different opinions may be and are entertained as to whether a Lady or a particular clergyman (myself) is the fittest person to superintend a School, but these differences do not at all invalidate my assertion

4.—The Sub-Committee do not wish to appear to be, as they are not, actuated by hostility to Mr. GLENIE or to his plans of improvement; they can only regret that that gentleman, so highly qualified, to benefit the rising generation, should find it inconsistent with his principles to co-operate with them in furtherance of the same object, the more so that a community small as that of Trincomalie will not admit of the co-existence of several independent educational establishments and that the majority of the inhabitants are either Heathens or professors of other forms of Christianity than that of which Mr. GLENIE is a Minister, and it is scarcely possible to meet their necessities for instruction on any principles less liberal than those on which the Commission have conducted their Schools, to an adoption of which Mr. GLENIE would after all have himself to resort whether acting in co-operation with or independently of the Commission.

5.—The above arrangements have reference to the transfer of the Government girls School. As to the fitness of placing it in the power of the Chaplain at Trincomalie, when it is considered practicable, to set on foot Schools for the benefit of his own flock in aid of his spiritual labours among them, there can be no difference of opinion. The Sub-Committee beg to recommend that every such necessary assistance may be granted.

6.—The Sub Committee forward a statement shewing the number of children attending the Government Schools at this station and of the number of children for whom the Subscribers to the Memorial are interested in providing, in terms of their own, a suitable education. It will be perceived from this statement and the premises, that none of the Memorialists are Members of the Church of England, that one-third of the Petitioners are not as they represent themselves

(an assertion very easily proved or disproved by enquiry) that the Mistress of the School and the vast majority of the parents wish the girls School to be under my superintendence. Many who did not sign the Memorial to His Excellency share in these wishes; the reference therefore to the children of only three of the petitioners proves nothing.

With regard to the assertion "the generality of the pupils (there is scarcely an exception) are neither members of that Gentleman's congregation or communion," I have simply to observe upon it, that it is not true. Children generally are of the communion of their parents and to what communion these parents belong they have given abundant evidence in a Memorial to His Excellency praying for the appointment of a Catechist.

4.—Facts completely disprove the assertion "that a community small as that of Trincomalie" will not admit of the co-existence of "several independent educational establishments." The Government boys School contains now 86 boys (two months ago it contained only 76) and the Chaplains boys school 28 boys with a prospect of more. Whatever form of Christianity the majority of the inhabitants of Trincomalie profess there are quite enough of those who consider the Chaplain their Pastor to warrant him in opening two Schools for them (the success of the one already opened proves this), in which most assuredly the principles upon which the Government Schools are conducted, as far as religion is concerned, will never be adopted, for two plain reasons. Experience has shewn me that it is perfectly unnecessary to adopt them, and I never would on any ground of fancied expediency adopt what I conscientiously believed to be erroneous.

I shall only be too happy to co-operate with the Sub-Committee here in forwarding the great work of education as soon as I have opened Chaplains Schools. It is my wish that there should be a perfect co-operation and harmony between the Sub-Committee and the Chaplain, and that can only be the case when the grounds upon which I am compelled to oppose them (due religious instruction of the young of my congregation) are removed by the establishment of two Schools in which that due religious instruction is secured. When this is done my co-operation in promoting the secular education of others shall be most cheerfully and ex-animo rendered.

5.—The practicability of establishing Chaplains Schools has been demonstrated by the opening under every possible disadvantage and discouragement, a boys School, now attended—one short month after its being set on foot—by 28 pupils.

6.—I approach this paragraph with reluctance so many and so serious are the mis-statements in it. I have already said (the accuracy of the assertion can easily be tested) that many who did not sign the Memorial wished nevertheless for a boys and a girls School under the Chaplain. The statement therefore submitted concerning the number of Children by no means shews the wishes or feelings of the Christian Indo-European population. The statement itself how-

heads of families being unmarried or having no families, that a greater number have not children capable of benefitting by the arrangements they propose, and that of the remainder there are only 15 children distributed over the three Government Schools, of which they form a very small proportion, and that it was never contemplated to deprive those of the advantages possessed by seven of them in the upper School by the fancied merging into the elementary School, provision having been made for their continuance, after the union of the Schools, under their proper teacher.

7.—The Sub-Committee have to correct a mistake into which the Memorialists and Mr. GLENIE have equally fallen, that the Schools in question were established by Mr. GLENIE. That gentleman was certainly extremely useful while he was a Member of the Sub Committee but a sanction for the establishment of a second boys School was applied for before he became a Member and suggestions had already been entertained for the establishment of a girls School.

* *(Here follows a tabular statement which it is considered unnecessary to transcribe. Its incorrectness is shewn above.)*

(Signed) C. P. LAYARD.
Hy. Secy.

* Mr. GLENIE's remark.

ever is so exceedingly inaccurate—that it is worse than useless and this I have already shewn in a letter to the Secretary of the Central School Commission dated 9th February 1842. It is stated that "none of the Memorialists are members of the Church of England." This is an assertion directly at variance, I regret to say it, with the truth, and can be at once ascertained by questioning the parties. From my own knowledge I pronounce it to be untrue and am totally at a loss to imagine how it ever could have been made. The Memorialists never stated that they were all heads of families. On the contrary in the copy of the Memorial in my possession it is expressly said that some of them are bachelors. Married people, without children are, if they keep house, considered in common parlance heads of families, therefore no discredit attaches to the Memorial from the use of this expression as applied to two or three childless couples. Both they and bachelors look to the future when they may have children and therefore join in praying for what may hereafter prove as beneficial to them as it will now be to the co-memorialists having children. I altogether deny the correctness of the assertion (and wish my denial may be put to the test) "that the greater number have not children capable of benefitting "by the arrangements they propose." I equally deny (and equally wish my denial to be tested) the correctness of the enumeration of the children. Some instances of the correctness of it I have already given in my letter to the Secretary of the Central School Commission daied 9th February 1842, and I dispose of the inference attempted to be drawn from there being "only 15 children distributed over "the three Government Schools" by merely remarking that nearly double that number are now in the Chaplains boys School. But the principal mis-statement is putting down every memorialist who is not a Romanist as a Wesleyan when the fact is that there is not one Wesleyan among them. (See my letter to the Secretary of the Central School Commission dated 9th February 1842.) I might have confined myself to the refutation of this alone and have said then "ex uno disce omnes."

7.—I must here correct the mistake of the Sub-Committee in attributing to the memorialists and to me a mistake regarding the establishment of the girls School and what was the Upper boys School. I shall do this from official documents. In a letter dated 25th April 1840 and in a subsequent letter dated 6th August 1840 proposals were submitted by the Sub Committee here to the Central School Commission for "dividing the Government School at this station." No mention of this proposal can be found in the letters of the Secretary of the Central School Commission beyond a statement that the Central School Commission were prepared to recommend to Government the "purposed arrangements" but that previously to their doing so certain estimates and information were required from the Sub-Committee. (See the letter addressed to the Sub-Committee here by the Secretary of the Central School Commission dated 28th August 1840.) And I venture to assert positively that no more notice was ever taken of these proposals by the Central School Commission. Up to this date 28th August 1840 I can find no mention whatever of a girls School either in the minutes of the Trincomalie Sub-Committee or in the letters of the

Secretary of the Central School Commission.

On the 9th September 1840 I joined the Sub-Committee here and moved certain resolutions respecting the establishment of a girls School (see proceedings of that day) and of a boys School to be conducted on a different principle (i. e. in a measure self-supporting by fees) from any in action here formerly. This was not a division of an existing boys School but a recommendation to establish another School quite separate and unconnected and of a much higher class—in brief an Upper School. I have in my remarks on paragraph (2) requested that it might be borne in mind that the letter of the Secretary of the Central School Commission of 24th September is an answer to one from this Sub-Committee of 11th September enclosing or embodying the Resolutions passed on the 9th September. I now beg it may be borne in mind also that no sanction was ever given by Government to the plan developed in the letters of 25th April and 6th August about "dividing the Government School at this station." (For proof of this as well as of what follows I refer the Central School Commission to their own records.) The Colonial Secretary's letter of 12th October 1840 is an answer to a communication from the Central School Commission requesting the sanction of Government for the resolutions passed by this Sub-Committee on 9th September and forwarded by them on 11th September 1840.

Therefore, (1) as no sanction was ever given by Government to the plan of dividing the Government School at this station (2) as no recommendation for a girls School was ever submitted until 11th September (when MY recommendation was submitted) and (3) as the letter of the Colonial Secretary abovementioned, conveying the sanction of Government, was a sanction of the resolutions passed by this Sub-Committee on 9th September 1840, I am justified in asserting positively that I was the means of procuring the establishment of the School lately under Mr. EDWARDS and of that also now under Mrs WILLIAMS, because I was the originator of the resolutions sanctioned in the Colonial Secretary's letter No. 33 of 12th October 1840.

S. OWEN GLENIE,
Col. Chaplain.

Central School Commission,
Colombo, 26th February 1842.

SIR,—In reply to your letters of the 11th 12th and 24th January, and the 2d 7th 8th 9th and 19th instant, I am directed by the Central School Commission to state that they will not merge any Government Schools into Chaplains' Schools, unless strong necessity for such a measure should be made clearly apparent, which, in their opinion, has not been done in the case before them, and therefore the transfer proposed by you will not take place.

I am directed to enclose a copy of Resolutions with regard to Chaplains Schools generally,* acting upon which it is presumed you will find a sum fixed by Resolution No. 3 sufficient for your wants.

I have &c.

The Revd. S. Owen Glenie,
Trincomalie.

GEORGE LEE,
Secy.

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* See Appendix xiv.

Trincomalie, 14th March 1842.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th February. With regard to the first paragraph of it I have merely to observe that it is perfectly irrelevant. The Central School Commission cannot but be well aware that my request relative to the transfer to me of the Government School was recalled very shortly after it was made, and propositions for aid in the establishment of a *boys' School only* submitted in lieu thereof.

With regard to the second paragraph, I might perhaps comment upon its tone and wording, and the omission of all reply to my exposure of the Trincomalie Sub-Committee's total want of correctness in their report, but I feel that to enter upon such a subject would be a mere waste of time.

As to the Resolutions you enclose permit me to say that if the Central School Commission feel inclined to compromise themselves by a wide departure from His Excellency's Minute of 29th May 1841 and from their own Resolution of 17th August 1841 that I must decline being a party in any way to such compromise.

His Excellency the Governor's Minute provides for aid to "ANY" private Schools, and the Resolution passed by the Central School Commission on 17th August 1841 refers to *Colonial Chaplains* IN GENERAL.

The Resolutions you have now forwarded contract in a very remarkable degree the spirit of His Excellency's Minute by confining the aid, offered therein to "ANY," *to one particular class* of Schools; and that too the class (Elementary) which English Colonial Chaplains, the Ministers of the higher orders of Society, least need. They contract in an equally remarkable degree the spirit of the Resolution of the Central School Commission passed 17th August 1841 by restricting to *English* Colonial Chaplains the advantages held out in that document to ALL Colonial Chaplains, thus depriving the Native Chaplains of what they really want (Elementary Schools) and offering to English Chaplains what (in my case at least) they do not want.

Nor am I blind to the end apparently sought to be attained by the scale of salaries fixed (as they are in all cases) below what is paid to the Government Elementary Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses. This scale, whether so intended or not, must inevitably have the effect everywhere of preventing Chaplains from obtaining suitable Schoolmasters and Mistresses, and consequently decent Schools; for Schoolmasters and Mistresses, knowing well how few they are in number in this Colony, will seek, and from their scarcity always obtain, employment at the higher Government salaries. Chaplains therefore will be virtually unable to establish Schools, for no parents will send their children to be taught by an inferior Master when the services of a better can be secured at a less fee.

In the scale you have sent me the Central School Commission offer ⅘ths of a salary which salary is exactly £1 per mensem less than they pay their own Elementary Schoolmasters and Mistresses here, viz.

The Central School Com's. Elementary Schoolmaster... £48 per annum.
Chaplains do. do. ⅘ths of £36 do.
The Central School Com's. Elementary Schoolmistress.. £36 do.
Chaplains do. do. ⅘ths of £24 do.

The Elementary Schoolmaster employed by the Central School Commission here cannot teach either Geography or Grammar, much

less anything beyond these, for the best of reasons;—He does not know them himself. The Chaplain's Schoolmaster teaches not only Geography and Grammar but is able to give instruction in the Elements of Mathematics and Latin. The Schoolmistress employed here by the Central School Commission wishes, as my letters have informed you, to be employed under me, and her scholars wish to follow her; but the Central School Commission it would appear hope entirely to defeat this, and even to prevent me from obtaining any Schoolmistress, by offering only ⅔ths of ⅔rds of the salary they now pay their Schoolmistress—*a pittance upon which no decent Schoolmistress can exist.*

I am aware that it may here be said that fees may be levied sufficiently from the Scholars to increase the incomes of the Masters and Mistresses to a respectable competence. They might from the Scholars of superior Schools, but the Central School Commission themselves cut off this source of income by stipulating that they will aid *only Elementary Schools*—a class of Establishments little or no fees can be expected from.

Having now pointed out the departures in the Resolutions sent me, from His Excellency's Minute and the Resolution of 17th August, I beg to observe that if they be amended so as to meet that Minute and that Resolution, and if the scale of salaries be arranged according to the *spirit* of that Minute and that Resolution, I shall cheerfully accept them and act upon them. If they are not to be so amended I must decline having anything to do with them, and must beg that you will acquaint me with the determination of the Central School Commission within three weeks from this date, for, in order to avoid any unnecessary correspondence, I think it right to inform you that at the expiration of three weeks I shall, if I receive no answer or if I receive meanwhile an unsatisfactory one, lay the whole case before His Excellency the Governor either for His Excellency's decision or for reference to the authorities in Downing street.

As it is my earnest desire to be plain and straight-forward in all my proceedings I think it right to tell you that my request to His Excellency will be simply this—that the Resolutions you have forwarded me may be so modified as to meet the letter and spirit of His Excellency's Minute of 29th May 1841 and of the Resolution of the Central School Commission of 17th August 1841.

More than this I neither wish for nor intend to solicit.

The boys' School I have opened here I shall gladly continue, for my congregation's sake, to support at my own cost until a final decision be made,—which decision, I entertain no doubt, will be that the Resolutions forwarded in your letter (No. 46) of the 26th ultimo should be so modified as to harmonize with His Excellency's Minute of 29th May 1841 and the Resolution of the Central School Commission of 17th August 1841, instead of being, as they now are, a palpable deviation from, and alarming contraction of both the letter and spirit of, those documents.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

The Secretary of the Central School Commission.

S. Owen Glenie,
Col. Chaplain Trincomalie.

No. 68.

Central School Commission,
Colombo, March 18, 1842.

SIR,—I am directed by the Central School Commission to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant and to inform you that they have no further observations to make on the subject.

I have &c.

GEORGE LEE,
Secy.

The Revd. S. O. Glenie,
Col. Chaplain
Trincomalie.

To

His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, K. C. B.
Governor of the Island of Ceylon,
&c. &c. &c.

Colombo, 2d April, 1842.

SIR,—The correspondence between the Central School Commission and the Chaplain at Trincomalie having been brought to a most abrupt and unsatisfactory close by the former, I have now the honor to request your Excellency's calm consideration of the same, that the members of the Church may receive that justice at your Excellency's hands which is denied them by the Commission.

The letters of the Chaplain at Trincomalie are so very clear and so ably point out the hostile spirit and evasive conduct of the Commission that I need not trouble your Excellency with details.

I conceive that the members of the Church have a right to expect educational aid free from all dissenting interference, which is, in fact, merely toleration. This principle the Commission have at length conceded; and all I now ask of your Excellency is, that you will oblige them to carry out, in their full spirit, your Excellency's Minute of the 28th May 1841, their own subsequent resolutions addressed to me and the Chaplain at Trincomalie, and to allow the same salaries to the Schoolmasters and Mistresses of Chaplains' Schools, both superior and elementary, as the School Commission pay to its own masters and mistresses of the same grade.

It is my duty as Ordinary to call your Excellency's particular attention to these matters in which the interests of the Church and religion are so deeply involved; and in doing so I beg to assure your Excellency that I ask for nothing but what is in perfect accordance with the spirit of your Excellency's Minute of the 29th May 1841, and of that also agreed upon by her Majesty's late Ministry and the present Archbishop of Canterbury, and sanctioned by Parliament.

I have the honor to remain
Your Excellency's
Most obedient and most
humble servant,

(Signed) J. M. S. GLENIE,
Archdeacon.

Trincomalie, 14th March, 1842.

VEN'BLE SIR,—I have the honor to forward for your information, and for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency, a letter

from the Secretary of the Central School Commission (No. 46) of 26th February and my reply thereto.

I deemed it my bounden duty to refuse to accept the offer made by the Central School Commission because their Resolutions were at variance both with His Excellency's Minute of the 29th May 1841 and with a Resolution of the Central School Commission of 17th August 1841 forwarded by them to you. The enclosed Resolutions are at variance with the above named documents by contracting in a very remarkable degree both their spirit and letter.

Permit me to say that I wish for no further alterations in these resolutions than such as shall make them harmonize with the above mentioned Minute of the Governor and Resolution of the Central School Commission which may be easily effected by (1) inserting in line 3 of the resolution after the word "English" the words "Portuguese, Cinghalese and Malabar"—by (2) inserting also in line 3 after the word "Elementary" the words "or Superior,"—and (3) by drawing up two scales of salaries—one for Elementary, and one for Superior, Schools; which salaries shall be exactly the same as those paid by the Central School Commission to the Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses employed by them.

I beg to annex two documents—one signed by married people having children, members of my congregation;—and the other by married people also, but not members of my congregation. These documents, signed by nearly the whole of the respectable inhabitants of Trincomalie, will, I hope, convince you, Sir, of the earnest desire of the people to have two Schools under my superintendence opened here. I should observe with reference to these papers that they have not yet been circulated among the Portuguese and Tamil Christians or the signatures would have been considerably more numerous.

I have &c.

S. Owen Glenie.
Col. Chap. Trincomalie.

The Venerable
The Archdeacon.

Enclosures.

The Secretary's letter No. 46 of the 26th February 1842 with the Resolutions respecting Chaplains' Schools.

Mr. Glenie's answer dated 14th March 1842 and the Secretary's letter No. 68 of 18th March 1842.

Copy.

We the undersigned, residents in Trincomalie, parents and guardians of 37 boys and 30 girls hereby declare that we consider the Revd. the Colonial Chaplain of Trincomalie our Pastor, and that such of us as understand English either do now regularly attend the Church wherein he officiates, or intend doing so regularly (attending meanwhile when we can obtain seats) when it is enlarged sufficiently to contain us, which we understand is to be forthwith done—and further that such of us as do not understand English still consider the Revd. the Colonial Chaplain our Pastor and purpose attending divine worship under the Catechists for the Portuguese and Tamils who we understand are about to be appointed under the direction of the Chaplain,—applying however for all such Ordinances as a Minister in Holy orders alone can administer, to the Chaplain.

We also declare that we wish to have established for our children two Schools, one for boys and one for girls under the superintendence of our Minister the Revd. the Colonial Chaplain of Trincomalie.

Trincomalie, 2nd March 1842.

H. Warrington.....	3 boys 14, 8 and 2 years old.
Joseph Higgs.....	1 boy 6 years old.
Louisa Hall.....	1 boy 4 years old.
Henry St. Hill.....	2 boys 14 and 4 years old.
W. Crabbe.....	1 boy 7 years old.
J. A. Gibson.....	1 boy 8 years, 1 girl 8 years old.
E. H. Maartensz.....	3 boys 14, 8 and 3 years, 1 girl 10 years.
H. G. Tremaer.....	2 boys 8 and 10 years old.
W. F. Reglich.....	2 girls 5 and 2 years old.
C. Hunter.....	6 girls 14, 9, 7, 6, 3. 1 years, 1 boy 12 years.
R. Watson.....	1 boy 4 years old 1 girl 2 years.
G, J. Maartensz.....	2 boys 12 and 1½ years, 3 girls 15, 8 and 6 years.
L. M. Maartensz....	1 boy 11 years, 2 girls 7 and 3 years old.
J. A. Roelofsz.....	2 girls 16 and 6 years, 2 boys 14 and 4 years.
F. Dornhorst.....	4 girls, 13, 6, 4 and 2 years old.
G. J. Buttery.....	(for his mother) 1 boy 1½ years old.
J. Cook.....	1 boy 5 years old, 3 girls 8, 7, and 5 years old.
J. H. Meerwald.....	1 boy 4 years, 1 girl 2 years old.
J. Dudley.....	1 girl 7 years old.
J. W. Kreszhein.....	1 boy 4½ years old.
G. J. De With.....	1 boy 8 years, 1 girl 10 years old.
Thos. De With.....	1 girl 6 years.
G. E. Columb.....	1 boy 2 years.
A. E. Tap.....	1 boy 8 years.
P. H. De With.....	1 boy 1 year.
G. Nasson.....	2 boys 12 and 4 years old.
G. A. Gambs.....	1 boy 6 years old.
A. Dormieux.....	1 boy 9 years 1 girl 13 years.
J. Barnes.....	2 boys 4 and 6 years old.
P. Kelly.....	1 boy 5 years old.
J. Simonsz.....	1 boy 12 years.

True Copy.

S. Owen Glenie,

Of the above 67 children 46 are 5 years old and upwards and fit to go to School.

S. O. G.

This paper has not been circulated among the Portuguese and Tamils yet.

S. O. G.

Copy.

We the undersigned, inhabitants of Trincomalie, who do not consider the Revd. the Colonial Chaplain of the station our Minister declare that we are the parents and guardians of 13 boys and 4 girls, and that we wish to have our children educated in Schools superintended by the Chaplain in whom we place such confidence as to desire to leave altogether under his direction the entire education of our children.

Trincomalie, 2d March 1842.

J. B. Raux	2 children 1 boy 2½ years 1 girl 7 years.
G. B. De Visser.....	2 boys 1 of 16 years 1 of 11 years.
J. Dominicus.....	2 boys 8 and 3 years, 1 girl 1 year.
H. A. De With	1 boy 13 years old.
Anth. Arendtstz	1 boy 3 years old and 1 girl 7 years.
G. H. De With	1 boy 5 years old and 1 girl 3 years.
J. Crispeyn	1 boy 10 years old.
A. Seyp	1 boy 2 years old.
A. M. D. Smith	2 boys 7 and 6 years old.
E. Meerwald	1 grandson 5 years old.

True Copy.

S. O. GLENIE,

Of the above 17 children 11 are 5 years old and upwards and fit to go to School.

S. O. G.

This paper has not been circulated among the Portuguese and Tamils yet.

S. O. G.

Central School Commission,
Colombo, April 23, 1842.

SIR,—Having laid before a General Meeting held on the 19th instant your Excellency's note to me of the 14th, transmitting a communication from the Archdeacon giving enclosures from the Revd. Mr. GLENIE respecting the Chaplain's Schools at Trincomalie, by direction of the Commission, I have now the honor to lay before your Excellency the following statement:

Mr. EDWARDS, the person appointed by Mr. GLENIE as Master in the School recently established by him as a Chaplain's School at Trincomalie, was till very recently in the service of the Commission on a salary of £2 monthly. Mr. GLENIE has himself, in the annexed extract from his letter of 24th January, only required £3 as a monthly salary for his Schoolmaster *(including house-rent,)* and the rate assigned in the Resolution passed by the Commission goes above that sum. The Commission have stated their willingness at all times to consider special cases, such as, when part of the scholars do not belong to the Chaplain's congregation, and instances in which competent masters cannot be obtained for the sums they have allowed, which however are exactly the same as they give to their own elementary teachers on their first appointment.

The Head Master of the present Government School at Trincomalie received only £3 monthly till very lately, when on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, a further allowance of £1 a month was granted him.

Considering the circumstances of Mr. EDWARD'S case, the Commission are therefore of opinion that his pay is sufficient at present: but they will have no objection to increase it, when sufficient reasons are given them for so doing. In the meantime Mr. GLENIE has it in his power to raise the salary of his masters as high as he may wish, having at his own disposal the fees for schooling, which is by no means the case in Government Schools where the fees are always paid into the Cutcherry, and go to lessen the general expense of Education in the Colony.

In regard to Schools above the rank of Elementary Schools, the Commission cannot expect all Chaplains to establish them, but they are very willing to assist in all such beneficial undertakings; and in proof of the liberality with which they would act towards the Chaplain at Trincomalie if he would turn his attention to Education instead of controversy, the Commission beg your Excellency's attention to their Resolutions enclosed, one of which shews the terms on which they are inviting Mr. WENHAM to form a Chaplain's School at Galle, and the other concerns the Master of St. Peter's School at Colombo, which is not strictly a Chaplain's School, but yet it gives the principle on which they would equally act at Trincomalie, were it as fully shewn to be necessary.

In regard to the question of Schools being allowed to other Chaplains than those which usually perform Divine Service in English, this is not a matter which the Commission see any reason to discuss on Mr. GLENIE's requisition.

The Commission would further remark, that with respect to the Chaplains being required to pay one-fourth of the salaries stipulated to the Masters, the proposition originated with the Archdeacon himself, who says in a letter to me in August last, "I would propose "that no aid be granted to any School unless one-fourth of the "expenses of such School be defrayed by funds to be provided "by the Chaplain, and that this when practicable should be raised "to one-half of the expense of each School."

In the same letter the Archdeacon quotes from a communication addressed to himself by the Chaplain of Trincomalie to the following effect: "The expense of two such Schools here I reckon at £8 "per mensem of this sum I hope to raise even now £2 per mensem, "and as the blessing of sound instruction becomes better known "and consequently more valued, a larger sum. It has always been "a principle with me that the Government should only aid and that "the people should also do *something* for themselves." The Resolution of the Commission allows therefore a larger amount than the Archdeacon or the Chaplain of Trincomalie asked for.

With regard to the assertion of the Archdeacon and Mr. GLENIE that the Resolution passed by the Commission deviates from the rules laid down in your Excellency's Minute of 26th May last and from their own original Resolution of 17th August last, the Commission cannot discover on what grounds that assertion is made. On the contrary, the Governor's Minute contemplates only two classes of Schools—those supported and superintended by the Commission, and private Schools to be aided from its funds. In the Resolution of the Commission of August 17th, with a view to secure the co-operation of the Colonial Clergy, they have gone considerably beyond the spirit of the Minute by authorizing the institution of Chaplains' Schools, the religious instruction and examination of which were to be confided solely to themselves, and the secular instruction of which was to be also under their sole direction, subject to periodical inspection.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant.
P. ANSTRUTHER,
President.

His Excellency
the Governor
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosures in the above Letter.

Resolution of the Central School Commission., passed at a General Meeting held on the 19th April, 1842.

Resolved, that a letter be written to the Revd. Mr. Wenham referring him to the Resolutions of the Commission with regard to Chaplains' Schools, published in the *Government Gazette*, and stating, that it is the wish of the Commission that the two Schools at Galle now under Mr. Wenham's superintendence should be united and in future be considered as a Chaplain's School. As the outlay of those Schools appears however to exceed the amount of allowance specified in the Resolutions referred to, the Commission consider that fact as sufficient ground for not limiting Mr. Wenham to the sum therein mentioned. They would therefore wish Mr. Wenham to send to the Commission an estimate of the amount he may consider necessary to keep up the Schools so united as one Chaplain's School, it being understood that the fees received are to be at his disposal.

The Inspector's Report of a visit to St. Peter's School, on the 18th March 1842.

Sir A. Oliphant having expressed a desire to visit the above School, which is under the superintendence of the Revd. Mr. Bailey and myself, I accompanied him there, and the master examined 16 boys, of whom his first class is composed, at our desire, in the Lord's Prayer, the Catechism, a lesson from the 3d Reading Book of the Irish Society, dictation from the same book, and Mental Arithmetic. The display in all the above matters was highly creditable to Mr. Anderson, and the general arrangement of his School shews the attention of the master to be very great.

Under these circumstances I beg to recommend that Mr. Anderson's salary be placed on the same footing as that of the master of the St. Paul's and St. Thomas' Boys' Schools, namely, £60 per annum—that the pay of the Assistant be raised from £18 to £24—and that the four head-boys be appointed Monitors, two at 1*s.* 6*d.* and two at 1*s.* each monthly.

George Lee,
Inspector.

Recommendations approved by the Commission,

George Lee,
Secy.

Received from His Excellency the Governor, being Rules proposed by the Archdeacon, as the terms regarding Chaplains' Schools which would perfectly satisfy him, and Laid on the Table by the President at the General Meeting of 22nd April 1842.

1. That *wherever in Ceylon* a Clergyman is duly licensed by the Ordinary to the cure of souls, *there* it is fitting and expedient to attach to his Church a boys' School and a girls' School.

2. The secular instruction in these Schools shall be prescribed by, and be under the general direction of, the Central School Commission.

3. The religious instruction shall be prescribed by the Ordinary and be under the uncontrolled direction (subject of course to the Ordinary) of the Clergyman for whose congregation the Schools are established.

4. The Central School Commission shall have the full right of examining and inspecting these Schools, provided the Examiners and Inspector be Members of the National established Church of England. If the Examiners and Inspector be approved of by the Ordinary they shall examine the Scholars in religious instruction as well as in secular, but if they be not so approved they shall examine only in matters appertaining to secular education,—the Ordinary meanwhile providing for due examination in religious instruction.

5. Any clergyman desirous of opening two Schools, whether elementary or of a superior order (according to the condition in life of his congregation or the majority thereof), on the principles above laid down shall obtain pecuniary aid to the amount of from one-half to three-fourths of the whole expence attending such Schools, under the following provisions:

(*a.*) He shall apprize his Ordinary that not less than 15 boys or girls, children of members of his congregation, are desirous of being educated in a School under his superintendence;—he shall forward to the Sub-Committee of his district the list of the names of these children, their parents and guardians, and he shall then request his Ordinary to forward an application to the Central School Commission for the promised aid, stating how much of the proportion of the expenditure to be borne by the Central School Commission he will require.

(*b.*) A return shall be made monthly to his Ordinary and to the Sub-Committee of the daily attendance of Scholars, children of members of his congregation.

(*c.*) That at the least English reading, writing and Arithmetic as far as the rule of three, shall be taught in an elementary School, and that in a School of a superior description shall be taught at least the same as is taught in the Government upper or superior Schools.

(*d.*) That the Clergyman shall have the appointment and dismissal of the Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses and their Assistants.

(*e.*) That the Clergyman shall have the right of fixing the amount of fees payable by all or any of the Scholars.

(*f.*) That the Central School Commission will defray their share of salaries of the Masters and Mistresses of each School (varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ according to the poor or comparative wealthy condition of the congregation for whom the Schools are designed) according to the following scales:

For an Elementary School.	A Schoolmaster	£36	per annum.
	A School mistress	30	do.
	A male Assistant	18	do.
	A female do.	15	do.
For a better description of School, upper or superior &c.	A Schoolmaster	£60	per annum.
	A Schoolmistress	48	do.
	A male Assistant	30	do.
	A female do.	24	do.

(*g.*) Books, Maps and Stationery shall be supplied for the use of the children abovementioned at the same rate as they do to Government Schools.

6. As it may happen that children other than those belonging to the Chaplain's congregation may wish to attend the Schools established under his superintendence, whereby further school-accommodation may be required, or other expences incurred, a special application must in such case, if the clergyman be desirous of admitting them, be made for assistance in their behalf to the Sub-Committee.

Central School Commission,
June 15, 1842.

SIR,—The Rules proposed by the Archdeacon for the establishment and government of Chaplains' Schools, transmitted by your Excellency to the Central School Commission through me, have received their most deliberate consideration, as independently of their having been read and carefully examined at a General Meeting, they have been circulated among the Members that each might form a correct judgment respecting them.

In the Minute by your Excellency of 26th May 1841, by which this Commission was constituted, there appear to be only two classes of Schools contemplated as coming within the sphere of its operation, viz. *Government Schools and Private Schools.* The former were to be for persons of "all religious opinions" in the Colony. Respecting these the Commission were to have "the appointment of all Schoolmasters "the fixing of their salaries, the purchasing of School books &c." together with a full control over the School-operations. Respecting private Schools the Commission were at liberty to grant such aid as they thought advisable, "but always on condition that they shall "have the full right of inspection and examination, without interfering "in any way in the management."

Prior to the establishment of the Central School Commission several of the Colonial Chaplains were either members of the former School Commission, or of the Sub-Committees at outstations; while others had Schools under their immediate superintendence. These Gentlemen were respectfully solicited to continue their aid in promoting education in conjunction with the present Commission, but in most instances they declined: not on the principle that religious instruction was to be excluded from the Schools, for that instruction was secured, but on one more exclusive, namely, that they could only conscientiously co-operate with members of their own Communion, and not with a Commission consisting of Gentlemen of various Christian denominations. Their objection therefore was, and is, to the very constitution of the present School Commission. They also objected to the Commission having any direct control over Schools superintended by the Clergy, or to their having any general right of visitation and inspection. When therefore they requested aid from the funds placed under the direction of the School Commission, for the establishment and support of Schools which should be neither Government Schools under the full direction of the Commission, nor, as private Schools subject to the full right of visitation and inspection, they requested that which the Commission had scarcely authority to concede.

But the Commission, being exceedingly unwilling to remain in a state of painful collision on educational subjects with the European Colonial Clergy proposed the conciliatory plan of granting to every Colonial Chaplain, usually performing Divine Service in the English language, a boys' School and a girls' School connected with his Church, if not less than 15 children of each sex could be collected

for that purpose, whose parents usually attended his ministry, granting to them the uncontrolled right of conducting the whole course of instruction, of appointing and dismissing teachers, and of fixing the amount of fees to be paid by the pupils, only requiring periodical reports of the state of the Schools.

One main reason why the Commission were willing to concede to the English Colonial Chaplains this extraordinary aid was, that their leisure, intelligence and education were guarantees that their superintendence would be efficient; and it was only their limited number that enabled the Commission to make this provision for them. But the proposition "That wherever in Ceylon a clergyman is duly licensed by the Ordinary to the cure of souls, there it is fitting and "expedient to attach to his Church a boys' School and a girls' "School," embraces not only the English Colonial Clergy, but the Native Clergy and the Missionaries of the Church and Propagation Societies, whose numbers may be indefinitely increased, so that if it were acceded to, nearly the whole of the funds assigned for Colonial education might ultimately flow into one channel over which the Central School Commission would have no efficient control, and there would be danger that every other portion of Her Majesty's subjects in the Colony, not of the Episcopal Church, would be deprived of the advantages of Education. The very constitution of the School Commission prohibits such an exclusive appropriation of its funds, so that, however desirous the Commission may be to conciliate, they cannot adopt the proposed plan.

But although they object to grant Chaplains' Schools to any besides the Colonial Chaplains using the English language in their ministrations, whenever a Native clergyman or a Missionary of the English Church can shew that it is advisable that a School should be established near his Church, if the Commission, upon his application to them for the establishment of such a School, be satisfied of its propriety and if their funds will allow it, they will most cheerfully accede to the request; and if the Native Clergyman who applies be regarded competent from his previous habits to superintend a course of education, they will be most happy to avail themselves of his services as Superintendent of the School, subject however to the general control of the Commission.

The Presbyterian Chaplains of the Colony undoubtedly have a claim to Schools being established in connection with their Churches equal to that which can be advanced by the English Episcopal Church, but the Commission anticipate no difficulty from them, as the Presbyterian Colonial Chaplain of the Dutch Church, the Revd. Mr. PALM, has two large Schools under his superintendence subject to the general rules of the Commission; and the Colonial Chaplain of the Scotch Church, the Revd. Mr. MACVICAR, who is a Member of the Commission, or any other ministers of that Church who may at any future time be established in this Colony, will undoubtedly most willingly co-operate with the Commission in carrying out its educational plans.

The scale of salaries for elementary Schools proposed by the Archdeacon is nearly identical with that laid down in the printed Resolutions of the Commission; the annual amount of expenditure is the same, and the only difference is in the distribution, the Archdeacon requiring £30 for a Schoolmistress instead of £24, and only £18 for a male Assistant instead of £24. The Commission will not object to this distribution should it appear to the Chaplain superin-

tending the School to be necessary, neither do they wish to confine themselves to this low scale, but if a fair case can be shewn for a moderate increase, either from the number of Scholars or their improvement in learning, they will give the recommendation the same attention which they would give under similar circumstances to a recommendation of the Inspector concerning a School under their own immediate control.

The Commission do not regard it expedient to agree to the Archdeacon's proposal that the Colonial Chaplains shall have the right of establishing superior Schools, but wherever a necessity for such a School exists, if an application be made to the Commission stating the circumstances of the case, it will meet with immediate attention, and should the Commission concur, if it be advisable even a higher scale of salaries will be allowed than that specified by the Archdeacon.

As the communications which ought to take place between a Chaplain and his Ordinary do not come under the cognizance of the School Commission, they decline making any observations on that part of the Archdeacon's communication.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's obedient
humble servant,

P. ANSTRUTHER,
President.

To His Excellency
The Governor.

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